The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,401—New Series.

BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
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Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription or one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy............As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 4th January 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Wilkinson, on MONDAY, the 6th January 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th January 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	450	330	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Including Wine.

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

THE Steamer COLUMBIA will sail as above on the 29th January 1879.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Bombay, 20th December 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. POLLUCE, Capt. G. Ragusin, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th January 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particular apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

For Sale,

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIS EDITION of the Municipal Act No. 3 of 1872, as amended by Act 4 of 1878, is issued by the "Indian Printing Press, Girgaum," in a neat and handy form, with large type and elegantly bound. It contains a very copious index, comprising the headings of all the sections, their numbers and pages, thus rendering reference very easy.

PRICE RS. 2.

Copies can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, or at the Indian Printing Press," No. 164, Girgaum.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	6th Jan.
(s)	KASHGAR	2621	450	R. J. Baker	13th do.
—	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	20th do.
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th do.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	3rd Feb.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	10th do.
—	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	17th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE or	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrius	3rd March
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s)	PEKIN or MIR-	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
	ZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
—	CATHAY	2982	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Companys' Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	21st Jan. 1879
BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	4th Feb. 1879
DHIBET	2592	400	J. H. Jorback	18th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3333	500	N. Stewart	31st Jan. 1879.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF MOLASSES.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction at the Masjid Bander, Marcha Gullee, at 4 p.m., by order of the firm of Goverdhundass Bhoydass, and on account and at the risk of the firm of Jumnadass Dhurumsey—

37 cakes of molasses.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th January 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON, & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their room No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Street, Fort, by order of mortgagee, Mr. Framjee Dhunjeeshaw Kapudwalla, and on account and at the risk of mortgagor, Andhiarao Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Katruck, the following shares :—

4 Shares of The Colaba Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, Nos. 360, 1068, 1069 and 1311.

1 Share of The Nursey Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, No. 1937.

1 Share of The Mofussil Co., Limited, No 295.

AUCTION SALE OF LABOUR CARTS.

51 labour carts of a certain pattern belonging to the Municipality will be sold by Public Auction (into small convenient lots to suit purchasers) by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Company on MONDAY, the 13th Instant, at 4 p.m., at the Churney Road Depot, New Queen's Road, where the carts are at present lying.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 4th January 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction the fancy goods as follows :—

The real morocco leather goods and alluminium articles, various size and designs of albums, inkstands, money purses, Lady's companions, hand bags with belts, cardstands, scent holders, watchstands, writing portfolios, scent boxes, opera glasses, pictures, papers, &c., &c., a collection of platedware, consisting tea sets, butter pots, tea pots, cruet frame, muffineers, sugar baskets, cake baskets, biscuit boxes, sardine boxes, salt cellars, few cards of spoons and forks, &c., &c.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

Larrabee's American Biscuit of numerous sorts in tin of 1 and 2 lbs.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th January 1879.

HOTELS.

NEW HOTEL AT COLABA.

MRS. TAYLOR takes this opportunity of returning her best thanks to those who have hitherto so liberally patronized her Hotel in the Fort and to intimate that she WILL OPEN a new Hotel at Colaba on the 15th January 1879. The Hotel is near to the Baroda Railway Company's Colaba Station, and will be in that large and commodious Bungalow known as MARBLE HALL. It is close to the seashore, in the most salubrious part of the island, and is within ten minutes drive along the seashore of all the business places in the Fort. No expense will be spared in making the Hotel as comfortable and attractive as possible, and Mrs. Taylor trusts that by continuing in her new establishment that regard and attention for the comfort of her visitors which has obtained in her Fort Hotel, they will favor her with the same patronage. Tram Cars run within easy distance.

TERMS MODERATE.

MRS. A. TAYLOR,
Proprietress,
Taylor's "Fort" and "Colaba" Hotels.

N. B.—Visitors residing at the Colaba Hotel may, when convenient to them, Tiffin or Dine at the Fort Establishment or *vice versa* without additional charge.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.

CADE'S CELEBRATED SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CYDER.

Quarts per dozen............Rs. 12
Pints per 2 ,, ... ,, 16

CANTRELL AND COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE.

Per dozen............Rs. 4

PERINET AND FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts per dozen............Rs. 43

CLARET "CISSAC MEDOC"—A First Class Wine

Quarts per dozen............Rs. 14

ALSO,

A SMALL SHIPMENT OF SUPERIOR DRY MANZANILLA SHERRY, IN WOOD.

Hogsheads (about 27 dozen)............Rs. 550
Quarter Casks (about 13 dozen)............ ,, 280

OR

In Bottles per dozen............ ,, 23-8

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.,
2, Dean Lane.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE,

at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS :—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Les Canons	,, 16 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau de Frauds	,, 14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,, 16 per case of 2 doz, pints.
Les Canons	,, 18 per doz. Qts.
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 per doz. Qts.
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 ,,

HOCKS :—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.

Laubenheimer	,, 18 ,,
Do.	,, 21 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Geisenheimer	,, 20 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 24 ,,
Do.	,, 27 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	,, 24 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	,, 30 ,,
Rudesheimer	,, 30 ,,
Do.	,, 33 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	,, 35 per doz. Qts
Do.	,, 38 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	38 per doz. Qts.

CHAMPAGNE :—

Eugène Clicquot	,, 44 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Do. do.	,, 40 per doz. qts.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 50 per doz. Qt.
,, ,,	,, 54 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*	Rs. 53 per doz. Qt.
,, ,,	,, 55 per case of 2 doz. pints.

BRANDY :—

Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars	,, 27 ,,
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	,, 25 per doz. tins
MARSALA	,, 15 ,, Qts

LIQUEUR :—

Maraschino di Zara	,, 30 do. large bot.
Do. do.	,, 2 per case of 2 doz. pints.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 30th November 1878.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE,

OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKETS.

EVERY
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

PROFESSOR HENNICKE
AND
MDLLE. STELLA,
IN THEIR TEMPLE OF MAGIC.

HENNICKE,
IN NEW MAGICAL ILLUSIONS.

MDLLE. STELLA,
IN HER ÆRIAL SLEEP AND MYSTERIOUS BOX MYSTERY.

WASHINGTON NORTON,
In his celebrated
MERRY-MAKERS' ENTERTAINMENT
AND
NEGRO DELINEATIONS.

MISS MAUDE OWEN,
THE CHARMING SOUBRETTE;

MISS ADA BONIFAN,
IN HER SPIRITUALISTIC PERFORMANCE;
AND

MISS MINNIE NORDT,
THE EMINENT PIANIST AND VOCALIST.

ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Reserved seats, Rs. 3-0; Dress Circle, side seats, Rs. 2-0; Stalls, Re. 1-0; Pit, 8 Annas.

Reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-15; commence precisely at 9 p.m.

FATIMA,
THE WONDER OF THE PRESENT CENTURY,
on view from 5 till 11 p.m.

ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per BLAIRGOWRIE, Captain Dark, from LONDON, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING with DELIVERY ORDERS for our counter-signature and take delivery of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expenses and risk. Captain Dark will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's Deck, and no claim will be paid after departure of the Vessel unless passed by the Captain.

H. F. SOARES & Co.,
Agents Ship Blairgowrie.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the COLONIAL MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY of MAURITIUS.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1879.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the MERCANTILE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of SOUTH AUSTRALIA and are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1879.

NOTICE.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the said Company, No. 3, Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, at 2-30 o'clock in the afternoon on SATURDAY, the 11th day of January 1879, to APPOINT ANOTHER LIQUIDATOR in the place of Mr. Jehangeer Goostadjee who was appointed one of the Liquidators at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 26th day of December 1878, but who has refused to act, and to fix the remuneration of the Liquidators.

To pass the following resolution :—

"That the Liquidators be authorised to apply to the High Court if they should think fit to do so for permission to continue the liquidation under the supervision of the High Court."

AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, the undersigned, have contracted to SELL to FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the hereditaments and dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, at New Town in the Bhuleshvar sub-district, in the island of Bombay, containing 140 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 2,215, and assessed under No. 40, and bounded on the east by the house of Nurotum Tricum, on the west by the house of Ramchund Jaichund, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Cowasjee Patel Tank Road. If any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Moorlidhur Cutchoo, at 15 Sindee Lane, Falkland Road, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after expiration of such time the sale shall be completed and he, she or they shall be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 23rd day of December 1878.

JEEWAN PREMJEE.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Enriches the Blood, Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System, Promotes Appetite and Improves Digestion.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Animates the Spirits and Mental Faculties, and Thoroughly recruits and re establishes the General Bodily Health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is the Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Imperfect Nutrition, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is the Best Known Remedy for Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements of either sex.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Chemists Throughout the Globe, in Cases at 10s. 6d., or in Family Cases containing One Dozen 10s. 6d., Cases, at £5.

Wholesale Agents.—For Bombay, D. S. KEMP & Co.; Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co., R. SCOTT, THOMSON & Co., Limited; Rangoon, E. GILLON & Co., Lahore; Ceylon, J. MAITLAND & Co., Colombo; Madras, BARRIE & Co.

☞ CAUTION.—Beware of a Worthless Imitation bearing a similar name. Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be immediately instituted against any person selling a Fraudulent Imitation of Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne, from this date.

MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

HAVE always on hand the following Articles, and to ensure freshness, weekly supplies are received by each Mail Steamer :

OILMAN STORES, FROM THE BEST MAKERS.
ALES AND STOUT, LONDON BOTTLED.
ARCHERY, BILLIARDS, CRICKET, FENCING, RACKET, AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Dietetic Preparations, all kinds, for Invalids & Infants.
BEST ELECTROPLATED WARE.
CHEROOT, CIGARS, TABACCO, &c.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES (warranted genuine.)
Filters for Household and Travellers' use.
STATIONERY, CUTLERY, AND HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.
GAMES, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT.
PERFUMERY, SOAPS, AND ALL TOILET REQUISITES.
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS.
DISINFECTING POWDERS, &c.
SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF AERATED WATERS, &c., &c. &c.

SPARKLING AVALON,

THE NEW SPARKLING WINE,
MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE APPLE.

SPARKLING AVALON,
A Pure and Finished Wine.

SPARKLING AVALON,
An excellent Tiffin and Dinner Wine.

SPARKLING AVALON,
Exhilarating, Generous and Sound.

SPARKLING AVALON "CUP."
One of the choicest Cups that can be produced.

SPARKLING AVALON.
A Splendid Wine for tropical consumption.

Quarts per dozen ....Cash Rs. 18
Pints ,, ... ,, 10

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.
JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Carbuncles, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 560.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

BROOCHES,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Rubies, Torquoise, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 58 to Rs. 75.
In Plain Gold,
For Morning Wear,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

EARRINGS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Carbuncles, and Coral.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50.

LOCKETS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Opals, &c., &c.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 400.
Plain or Engraved Gold,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 120.

NECKLETS,
Of the newest patterns, viz., Chain, Rope, Snake, and the new Flexible, &c., &c.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 140.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert,
of the newest designs.
Also Cable, Fetter, Alma Fetter, &c., &c.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 220.

CHARMS.
Masonic Charms.
From Rs. 11 to Rs. 45.
Ordinary Trinket Charms.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 70.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
Spiral, Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome designs
Chased, Plain or Engraved.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 80.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 250.

"ENGAGED" RING,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 200.

"GUARD" RINGS,
Neatly Engraved,
From Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
From Rs. 13 to Rs. 22-8.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Snake Rings, Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds and Rubs.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 125.
Signet Rings with Sardonyx, Onyx, Lapis Lazuli, &c.
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 90.
Jewelled Rings,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 1,600.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain, Gold, or Jewelled.
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links,

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 150.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.

SLEEVE LINKS & SOLITAIRES,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, at per pair,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 36.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled,
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 100.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 65.

FULL-SUITES,
Consisting of
BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Plain Gold or Jewelled,
From Rs. 160 to Rs. 650.

DEMI-SUITES,
Consisting of
BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Torquoise, &c
From Rs. 135 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold;
From Rs. 120.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

KNIGHT, BEVAN, AND STURGE'S CELEBRATED
LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT.
SOLE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.

NEW EDITIONS OF OLD FAVOURITES,

Carefully Fingered, Accentuated, and Edited by S. HAROLD.

MESSRS. S. ROSE & Co., Bombay, beg to call attention to the following list of Music which has just been published by them. Each piece has been carefully revised, special attention having been given to the accentuation and also to the fingering of the more difficult passages. It is hoped that the time, given by Maelzel's Metronome, will be found useful.

			Price, Rs.	a.
HOME, SWEET HOME (Song) With Piano Accompaniment		Sir H. Bishop	1	0
UNE PENSEE; OR, THE FAIRY WALTZ, Piano Solo		By F. A. Reissiger	0	12
WEBER'S LAST WALTZ	,,		0	12
SILVERY WAVES	,,	By A. P. Wyman	2	0
THE BATTLE OF PRAGUE	,,	By F. Kotzwara	2	0
AIR DE LOUIS XIII	,,	By Henry Ghys	1	8
THE WEDDING MARCH	,,	By Mendelssohn	1	8
THE HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH	,,	By Handel	1	4

Others are in the Press, and due notice will be given of their Publication.

Bombay Musical Depot, 9, Rampart Row

MR. L. STEFFENAUER,

WATCHMAKER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to call the attention of the Public that a NEW SUPPLY of his superior 50 Rs. WATCHES has arrived, by last Mail, for which Mr. L. S. has received the following certificates :—

Bombay, 19th December 1878.

Certified that I purchased a Silver Open-faced Patent Lever Watch, No. 78578, from Mr. L. Steffenauer in the month of March last, and it has kept excellent time ever since, I can recommend these Watches to any person requiring a good time-keeper.

C. CHRISTIAN, Captain, Dockyard Accountant.

L. STEFFANAUER, Esq., Bombay.

Bombay, 31st October 1878.

Sir,—In reply to your enquiry, I am glad to say that the Silver Hunting cased Lever Watch I bought of you in June last has been keeping pucca time ever since, I may therefore say that I am quite satisfied with my purchase.

I remain, Sir, Yours faithfully,
SAM. K. SNOW.

Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has also received a large stock of cheap Watches from Rs. 15 to Rs. 38.
3 Watches taken at once are given at wholesale rates.
Musical Boxes in great variety from Rs. 40 to Rs. 253.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND MUSICAL BOXES ATTENDED TO WITH THE UTMOST DESPATCH.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 4th JANUARY,
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT,
Benefit of
SIGNORA GIENOLINI,
LA FAVORITA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
For single admission, Rs. 5, 3, 2 and 1.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m. Performance at 9 p. m.

Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY.

TO BE LET, from 15th February, "THE WILDERNESS" at Malabar Hill, at present occupied by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and previously by W. G. Hall, Esquire. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st February, a commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW on the Victoria Road, Byculla, at present occupied by C. Mathews, Esquire. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the entire commodious and airy BUILDING in Elphinstone Circle known as Messrs. W. Nicol and Company's offices. Each floor will be let separately if required. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner	per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
,,	,, doz. packs	17 0	10 9
,, ,, gilt edged	,, pack	1 12	2 0
,, ,, ,,	,, doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

Now Ready,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1879.

Price Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa.*
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
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General Street Directory of European Inhabitants.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE ARGYLL SCHOOLS and COLLEGE, PANCHGANI. Separate house for the girls. For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY.

WANTED, a GALLOWAY, quiet and sound, for small Victoria Phaeton. Address "A. S.," care of this Paper.

TO DAY, Almond Soup, Fish Normande, Petits Patés, Pigeon Farci, Green Peas, Beef á la Mode, Roast Lamb, Curry, Salad, &c., Pudding, Rs. 2. TEMPLE BAR.

PARTNER wanted, with moderate means, in a safe, established business in Manchester and Yorkshire goods. Home arrangements complete and satisfactory. References exchanged in confidence. Address A.B.C., *Bg. Gazette.*

BY THE SEA SIDE, MALABAR HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, (*Under New Management.*)—An excellent Table is now provided daily. PIANO; BILLIARDS.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT and Co.'s THIS DAY, an English Mail Phaeton by JONES, of Southampton, in good order, also an English set of Double Harness.

FOR SALE, B. A. G. "SILLEDAR," age about 8 yrs., height 14¼, at Mr. Stephens' Stables, Girgaum. Address to C. D. A., Camp Post Office, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 400.

FOR SALE, a Semi-Grand PIANOFORTE in splendid order, by BROADWOOD and SONS, for Cash Rs. 450. Apply to "M.," *Bombay Gazette.*

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER fresh in 2 lbs. and 4 lbs Tins, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8 each. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Wine and Provision Stores, Bombay.

SUPERFINE FLOUR and SOOJEE, FRESH BISCUITS in TINS and LOOSE, J. PEARSE, Confectioner, 22, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

ADOPTION.

TO a RESPECTABLE COUPLE wishing to ADOPT a MALE EUROPEAN CHILD one year of age the opportunity is offered. If required a moderate bonus will be paid for final adoption. Apply by letter only C. K., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

OUR Firm CEASES from THIS DAY by mutual consent. Mr. J. Y. LANG is authorized to sign the name until outstanding accounts are adjusted.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

WE have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS under the name of LANG, MOIR and Co.

JOHN Y. LANG.
G. W. MOIR.

Bombay, 1st January 1879.

NOTICE.

MAURITIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MAURITIUS.

THE undersigned have from this date been APPOINTED AGENTS at this Port for the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 1st January 1879.

FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE,
JEWELLER, AND WATCH, CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER SELLER AND REPAIRER,
&c. &c.

NOTICE.—Mr. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE GHARIALLY has REMOVED his old shop to a place opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office, No. 2, Meadow Street.

CYPHER—NEW METHOD.

SAVE half the cost of TELEGRAMS by using the above.

Full explanation (with Table) sent on receipt of one Rupee in Stamps.

THE MANAGER,
"Caxton" Press, Rawal Pindi.

MADAME BOULARD,

32, MEADOW STREET.

HANDSOME MILLINERY SELLING OFF as she intends proceeding to England.

ALL AT HALF PRICE.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 42, MEADOW STREET, near the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and are SELLING their STOCK at REDUCED RATES.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS

BILLIARD TABLES AND ACCESSORIES of the very best description, always in stock.

Printed Price Lists on application.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
10, Meadow Street, Bombay,
and 41, Bentick Street, Calcutta.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on MONDAY, the 6th January 1879, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 11th December 1878, viz: "That Article 7 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof, 'That Mr. Soonderao Ruggunath shall be Secretary and Treasurer to the Company and his remuneration as such Secretary and Treasurer shall be 5 per centum on the gross receipts of the Company, and that he shall not thereby be disqualified from becoming a Director of the Company.'"

ALEX. McHINCH,
Chairman.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1878.

ITALIAN CONFECTIONER.

SPECIAL CONFECTIONERY FROM PARIS.

SWEETMEATS and CONFECTIONERY &c., just received from Paris in great variety and exquisitely prepared, such as have never been before imported into Bombay. Inspection invited.

ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY

For the season, of every description and of the best makes ORNAMENTAL CHRISTMAS CAKES, PYRAMIDS, and a large assortment of CHRISTMAS SWEETS always on hand, at moderate rates.

ICE CREAMS, ICE PUDDINGS, and various sorts of plain puddings.

D. STERNSCHER,
9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

ARRIVAL
OF
NEW LIGHTS! NEW LIGHTS!
LAMPS OF ALL KINDS.
Price from 4 Annas each to Rs. 150.
NEW PORTABLE COOKING STOVES,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE
OF
THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, BOMBAY.
CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

ALLAN'S SUPERIOR TWEED SUITS.

Coat and Trousers	Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats	,, 36
Do. Frock Coats	,, 40

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

New Pattern Oxford Cloth Shirts with Collars, six for	Rs. 30
French Cambric Fancy Stripes and Spots, six for	,, 27

5, HUMMUM STREET.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Dark Brown Waler Gelding between 8 and 9 years, 15-3 high, a very powerful horse, perfectly quiet to ride and free from vice. Rs. 800.

A handsome Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-3½ high, a broken charger, quiet on any parade, walks well, and has good action in all his paces, jumps well, and is perfectly quiet with other horses. Rs. 1,000.

A Grey Waler Cob Gelding, 8 years, 5 hands, quiet to ride, carries himself well, and also goes in harness. Rs. 1,000.

A pair of handsome Bay Waler Mares, 7 years, 14-3 high, very fast, good steppers, and perfectly quiet and steady. Rs. 1,800.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, January 1st 1879.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED AT THE
PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878
TO
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
AS
They are simple to learn and easy to work;
They possess all the latest improvements;
They are complete in accessories;
Reliable in action, and are
more durable and adapted to a larger variety sewing than any other machines.

HAND MACHINES............Rs. 60
FOOT do. .... ,, 80
HAND AND FOOT BOTH......... ,, 90

Machines of every description and for all class of work in stock.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.
MACHINES SENT ON APPROVAL WITHOUT ANY CHARGE.
MONTHLY INSTALMENTS ACCEPTED FROM APPROVED BUYERS

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 3RD JAN. 1879.

REUTER's telegrams of yesterday's date inform us that the Liverpool and Manchester Markets were closed for holidays. From them we also learn that "the Stock Markets are improving and apprehensions respecting Bank dividends are subsiding." The former portion of this sentence is satisfactory, but the latter is unintelligible. We are further informed that "the Cotton crop is expected to be about the same as last year." A piece of information which is also unintelligible and useless, as we are not informed, *who* it is that expect *what* Cotton crop to be the *same* as last year; but if it means that the American crop estimates now only point to an outturn equal to last season, prospects must have changed very materially since the last Mail left England, and although it is true that the Receipts at the American ports have fallen off of late, it must be borne in mind that they are still 200,000 bales in advance of last year when the total crop was 4,811,265 bales, and when the actual outturn took every one by surprise, as it was 60,000 bales in excess of the general estimates. Reuter's quotations for Consols of late have also been eccentric, that of yesterday being 95⅝ against 94⅞ on Tuesday. It is impossible to say which is correct, but we imagine that 95⅝ is a mistake for 94⅝.

The Markets for Oilseeds in London yesterday were quiet, the only alterations in quotations were a decline of 3d. and 6d. per qtr. in Calcutta Linseed and Rapeseed ex-Warehouse. Cochin Cocoanut Oil has declined £1, being now quoted at £46, but Ceylon is still at £44. Middling Plantation Ceylon Coffee has advanced to 96s. per cwt. Mysore is unchanged at 70s. per cwt.

From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 9½ cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Thursday's Receipts	32,000	19,000	12,000
Six days „	107,000	134 000	101,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,676,000	2,480,000	2,658,000

The Bank of England Return for the week ending on Wednesday shows an increase in the Reserve of £1,000,000, in Bullion of £600,000, and in the amount of Bills discounted of £1,200,000. The proportion of Reserve to Liabilities has improved from 27¾ to 28⅝ per cent. No change has been made in the Bank's rate of discount, and there is evidently an easier feeling in the Money Market at Home as 3 months' sight Bills, which on Monday were only discountable at ½ per cent. above the Bank rate, are now quoted ½ per cent. below it.

Bar Silver keeps very steady at 49⅝d. per oz., and this quotation is confirmed by private advices. There are no shipments of the Metal advised, the present weekly supply of Council Drafts being ample to meet the requirements of all remitters to the East.

Exchange on India at 60 days' sight has given way 1-16d., being now quoted at 1s. 6⅜d. Enfaced Rupee Paper is half per cent. higher.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day opened quiet, and at one time the tendency, if anything, was downwards; but with steadier accounts from Calcutta in the afternoon, and rather more Private Paper offering, the tone at the close was firmer, and a partial advance of 1-32d. per Rupee has been established in Bank Bills. Forward the banks are buying at 1-16 per Rupee advance for February and 3-16 for March. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.........1s. 6 11-16 to 1 6⅞d. per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 7⅛ to 1 7 7-16d.
Credits, 3 „ „ ...1s. 7 5-16d.
Documents, 3 „ „ ...1s. 7⅜d.
France, 3 „ „ ...2·06.

Money in Calcutta is decidedly tighter, and there have been indications here to-day of a larger business being done shortly. On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 3-16 premium and 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly firmer, and in the absence of other good investments there are more buyers than sellers at 94⅜ to 94½ for the Old Loans and 99⅛ for the New Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan.

SHARES continue very dull and tendency of Spinning and Weaving Company's Scrip is still downwards. Alexandras are now quoted at Rs. 35, Colabas Rs. 110, Dhurumseys Rs. 520, Flemings Rs. 35, Mazgaon Rs. 150, Nationals Rs. 750, Orientals Rs. 630, and Prince of Wales Rs. 500 per share. In Press Companies Berars have declined to Rs. 390 and Mofussils to Rs. 210.

FOR COTTON to-day there has been more enquiry, but the continued small arrivals at the up-country markets prevents operations for this month's shipment in any but ready stocks; and for forward delivery there are still more sellers than buyers. Prices are nominally unchanged.

LINSEED is steady at Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt. for ready and Rs. 6 per cwt. for new for March-April delivery.

RAPESEED is difficult of sale at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-14 for ready Gujarat.

FREIGHTS show decided signs of improvement. The speculators having most of the tonnage on the berth in their own hands have pushed up the rate for Liverpool, via Canal, to 22s. 6d. per ton for ready shipment and 25s. for all January. There is also a good enquiry for tonnage for Trieste and Venice at 25s. and 30s. per ton payable here. Sailing vessels have not shared in the improved enquiry as yet.

COALS are steady, but no business is reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p.c.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	12 do	737½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do	672½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	12 do	680
National Bank of India	37,323	£25	£12-10	6 do	108

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	5,000	all	15 p.s*	800
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s.	113
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	30 p.s.	700
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700		350
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.*	80
Alfred Mills Co.	1,500	1,000	500	10 p.s.	1,025
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,500
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,100
Bombay United	300	1,000	all	35 p.s*	850
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	60
Broach Mills	1,500	1,000	all	15 p.s*	5
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	110
Coorla S. and W. Co.					
Central India S. and W. Company	3,000	500	all	30 p.s*	875
Dhurumsey Spinning	2,500	500	all	30 p.s.	775
Empress S. and W. Co.	3,000	500	all	20 p.s.	390
Fleming S. and W. Co.	700	500	400		290
Great Eastern	3,750	500	all	45 p.s*	325
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,400	1,000	all	40 p.s*	865
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	870
Jewraj Balloo Mills	700	1,000	1,000		600
Khandeish Spinning	700	1,000	all	35 p.s*	775
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	750	1,000	all	25 p.s*	840
Madras Spinning	400	1,000	all	55 p.s*	675
Madras U. Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	5 0
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	420	1,000	all	10 p.s.*	1,175
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	25p.s.*	20
Manockjee Petit's	1,200	500	all	25 p.s.*	400
Morarjee Spinning	1,500	1,000	all	40p.s.*	1,0?0
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	975
National S. and W. Co. of India	2,000	5,000			15
Neriad S. and W. Co.	950	1,000	all	30 p.	750
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	1,000	all		50
Nursey S. and W. Co.	600	2,000	all		400
Oriental	2,500	400	all	10 p.s.*	450
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	630
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	600	1,250	all	75	500
Soonderdas Spinning	500	1,000	all	75 p.s.	560
Do do. ½ Share.	680	1,000	all	75 p.s.	560
Shotapore S. and W. Co.	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	185
	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	875
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s	850

* For Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	160	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	1,000
Albert Co., Kurrachee	80	1,000	all	10 do	550
Albert Ginning Co.	1,000	100	all	18 p.ct	550
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	550
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	565
Bombay Company (New)	100	1,000	all	60 p.s	890
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	100
Broach Cotton Co	1,000	250	all	20 do	350
Carwar Co	1,000	1,250	all	15 do	200
Colaba Press Co	1,500	1,880	all	50 p.s.	475 xd.
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	16 do	165 xd.
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	950
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	1,250	70 do	1,650
French Press Co.	500	500	all	30 do	500
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	30 do	210
Prince of Wales' Press	120		1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	600	all	25 do	300
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ltd.	400	850	750	80 do	380
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	1,000	1,000	925	15 do	1,075 xd.
	150	850	all	12 p.ct	550
Volkart's United Press Co.	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.		560 xd.

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	p. ct	295
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·12·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196·5·15	do	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,720
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	3,000
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct.	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	500	500	all		300
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee Ld.	500	500	300	36 p.s.	210
Malabar Company Ld.	1,150	200	100	16 p.ct.	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	2,000	100	100	7½ p.ct.	15 xd.
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,050
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all		100
Treacher and Co.	1,000	100	all	62½ p.s.	665
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	350	300	all	6 p. ct	30

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 21st December 1878. Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	55,566	0	0
Merchandise	1,12,671	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Telegraph	604	0	0
Total Rs.	1,70,841	0	0

Corresponding week in December 1877. Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	56,387	0	0
Merchandise	1,25,993	0	0
Other Receipts	7,000	0	0
Telegraph	190	0	0
Total Rs.	1,89,570	0	0
Decrease Rs.	18,729	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhownuggur, in ballast.

THE SHIP SERICA, 913 tons, Captain R. Mathews, will sail to-day for Akyab, in ballast.

THE BRIG FUTHY SULTAN, 310 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Alleppy, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. JAPANESE, 1,203 tons, Captain R. Pinkham, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a cargo of 2,141 maunds salt and general cargo.

THE BRIG SULTAN, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muttapettam 19th Dec., with a cargo of cocoanuts.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. ALABAMA, 1,166 tons, Captain W. Humphries, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa, with 24 first class and 594 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for the same port, with 25 first class, 25 second class, and 300 deck passengers.

THE SHIP CAMBRIDGE, 1,135 tons, Captain J. Hill, arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Moulmein 28th Nov., with a cargo of timber and 100 bags betel nuts. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s. s. ATALANTA, 1,743 tons, Captain T. W. Telson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Scott, Mr. T. Wright, and Mr. D. Vicars.

THE s. s. NEERA, 199 tons, Captain C. E. Stewart, arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Glasgow 7th Nov., via Port Said, Jeddah, and Kurrachee with a cargo of stores, and 18 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Jusub.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. MAHRATTA, 547 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Katiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Hyud, Mrs. McKinnen, one Parsee gentleman and 136 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. SIAM, 1,718 tons, Captain H. Morland, sailed yesterday for Australia, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr. J. Buckland, Mr. Bremen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Coates, Mr. J. Scottie, Mr. Connell, a gentleman, two ladies, and three children, Mr. Riddeford, Mr. L. O. Connell, Mr. and Mrs. White, Rabbi Joseph Huroitz, Mr. Albertson, and Mr. Flannery. For King George's Sound.—Mr. M. Fraser. For Sydney.—Mrs. Lanyall and three children. For Wellington.—Mr. and Mrs. Riddeford and Miss Riddeford.

ARRIVALS

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Neera (s)	Stewart	Glasgow, Nov 7.
	Blairgowrie	Dark	London, Aug 13.
	Cambridge	Hill	Moulmein, Nov 28.
	Mahratta	Smith	Kurrachee, Dec 31.
3	Alabama (s)	Humphries	Goa, Jan 2.
	Sultan	Nacoda	Muttapettam, Dec 19.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Alabama (s)	Humphries	Goa.
	Pearl(s)	Klee	Coast and Cutch.
	Edwin Reed	Higgins	Volporiso.
	Evie Reed	Bairden	Rangoon.
	Cloyd	Davies	Elephant Point.
	Fessie H	McManus	Chittagong.
	Japanese(s)	Pinkham	Calcutta.
	Atalanta (s)	Telson	Liverpool.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Siam (s)	Morland	Australia.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Serica, Mathews, to Akyab.
Brig Futty Sultan, Nacoda, to Alleppy.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Rydal Hall, to Rangoon.
Steamer Mahratta, to K Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVALS.
30 Paladin (s)......... Parker...........Colombo, Dec 21.

DEPARTURES.
Dec. 30.—Steamers Rajpootana. Ship Howrah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Fraser s—35 cases porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Galatea s—27 cases still hock, W Watson and Co.
India s—4 cases umbrellas, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Greenock,—15 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull; 100 casks pale ale, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottliwalla.
Sumatra s—5 case dye, Heptoola Tyebjee.
Kashgar s—20 casks beer, Manuckjee Jemsetjee.
Rydal Hall s—51 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhoosein Gulamhoosein.
Benledi s—100 kegs sulphur of copper, Morarjee Natha.

FROM TRIESTE.

Castore s—60 casks arsenic, Heerjee Mooljee.

FROM NEW YORK.

S A Barsdell—6,420 cases petroleum oil, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—100 boxes corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 56 cases brandy, and 15 cases liqueur, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Bangalore s—2 quarter casks whiskey, Thomson and Taylor.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—138 cases brandy, Cowasjee Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—107½ cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Pursotum; 31 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.
City of Baltimore s—51 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund; 100 bales cotton, Neechund Khimchund; 42 bales cotton, Esmali Abdoolrehman.
European s—1,000 cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 90 bales wool and 343½ cwts myrabolisms, Jaitha Purshotum.

FOR LONDON.

Kashgar s—6,943¼ cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 80 cwts koolfa, Ahmed Ally; 138 bales coir yarn and 65 cases ginger, W and A Graham and Co; 4 bales hides and 140 cwts coir yarn; Mitha Munjee; 105 cwts Bhorra, Abramovitz and Co; 33 cases ginger and 8 bales leathers, P and O S N Co; 54 cwts sticklack, 6 cwts sunkjeera, and 10½ cwts ginger, Sewjee Ranjee; 165 cwts myrabollams, Sallamahamed Goolamhoosein; 7 cases chundroos, 8 cases gum copal, 9 packages rubber, and 54 packages cowras, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 12 bales skins and 7 cases P feathers, Tar Mahamed Hajee Hassum; 1 bale woollen carpets, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—3 cases shawls, W M Macaulay and Co.
Helmstedt s—325 cwts B nerros, and 800 cwts teelseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 94 casks cocoanut oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—1,250 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—150 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Japanese s—65 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gwalior s—12 bales twist, Hajee Adoola Esmall and Co; 23 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co; 103 bales yarn, Dewjee Veerjee; 22 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and C.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—13 chests opium, Roognath Juggonath.

FOR HONGKONG

Gwalior s—30 bales twist, Hajee Jonmahamed Abdoolkhaluck; 25 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 bales twist, Muncherjee Merwanjee and Co; 50 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co; 120 cwts sharfins, Suchoobhoy Khakey; 31½ cwts sharkfins and 1 cwts fishmaws, Fazul Mahamed Dama; 37½ cwts sharkfins and 10 cwts fishmaws, Mitha Munjee; 34½ cwts sharfins, Rehmoo Hoosein; 1½ cwts E teeth, Ludhabhoy Tar Mahomed; 3 cwts cambay stone, Abdool Cadur Esmaljee; 1¾ cwts E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 bales twist, The New P of Wales S and W Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
BOMBAY, 2nd January 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·952
Temperature of the Air .... 77·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 66·8
Dew Point 60 7
Relative humidity of Air .... ·589
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=3). 0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)...... 85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ... 70·3
General Direction of Wind......NE, ENE, E, NE, NW, NNW, NNE, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours 317

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 1.

Beck, Captain, 21st Bombay N I, from leave, from ——.

JANUARY 2.

Mackay, Lieut, 8th Cavalry, on sick leave, from Quetta Field Force.
Stackpole, Lieut, Quarter Master Deolalee, on leave, from Deolalee.
Sexton, Lieut Col, Vol Corps, on duty, from Khandalla.

JANUARY 3.

Gillespie, Lieut Col, Asst Adjt Genl of Musketry, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 3.

Burrows, Surg Major, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Moore, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, to Mooltan.
French, Captain, 11th Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Poona.
Conran, Captain, 68th Lt Infantry, on leave, to Australia.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 3rd January 1879.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—6th N I, Lieut J W S Mercer, Wing Officer 18th N I, to be Wing Officer.

23rd N I, Lieut Kellie, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Capt Walling, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

Major E L Hercy, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, is appointed to the command of the Khundwa Rest House, vice Major H Waring, proceeded on furlough.

The following transfers of Medical Officers are ordered:—

Surgeon Major McGrath from Genl Duty Poona Circle to Genl Duty Mhow Circle.

Surgeon Major W Jobson from Genl Duty Poona Circle to Genl Duty Presidency Circle.

Major Genl J Worgan, R A, is permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of his retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 27th December:—

Capt Rowlandson, Wing Officer 7th N I.

Surgeon Major E P Burrows, in medical charge 15th N I.

The following orders are confirmed:—

11th Foot, Regimental order, dated 5th Dec, reconstructing the committee of Paymastership in that regiment as follows with effect from 1st idem—President, Captain E L Street; Members, Captain Marriott and Captain O'Brien. Captain Street will continue to perform the duties of Paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

Surat Station order, dated 16th Dec, appointing Lieut Reilly, 28th N I, Station Staff Officer.

Regimental order dated 24th Dec by the Officer Commanding R A, Mhow Division, appointing Lieut Russell, D Battery E Brigade R H A, acting Adjutant R A, Mhow Division.

17th Foot, Regimental order, dated 21st Dec, appointing Lieut Mayne Assistant Instructor of Musketry to the Battalion from that date.

14th N I, Regimental order, dated 24th Dec, directing Captain Greig, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander during the absence of Major Cahill on furlough, and Lieut Ternan, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Greigh.

16th N I—Regimental Order, dated 17th Dec, appointing Lieut Ashby, Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Quarter Master, in addition to his own duties.

25th N I—Regimental Order, dated 18th Dec, directing Lieut Col Chapman, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant; Lieut Col Jameson, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command; and Lieut Welch, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander in addition to his own duties, in succession to Col Little, appointed to officiate on the Brigade Staff.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary arrangement:—

1st N I Regimental order, dated 15th Nov, directing Capt Grant, Wing Officer, to officiate as Quarter Master, no qualified subaltern being available.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

11th Foot, Quarter Master G Evans to Jabbalpore, for 21 days on medical certificate.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1879.

1 There will be the usual Commanding Officer's Parade to-morrow at ½ to 5 p.m. at the Town Hall. Full Dress, and helmets. The Commandant trusts that the several Companies will muster strong on the first full parade of the New Year.

2 The undermentioned having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No 572 Vol A Col-man, G Company.
„ 728 „ M J Sargon, „ „
„ 602 „ M Kilifoil, „ „
„ 755 „ R Orr, „ „
„ 563 Cr Sjt F Orr, „ „
„ 211 „ J T Pearson, D „
„ 752 Vol H V Faulkner, G „

3 The undermentioned are transferred from G to E Company:—

No 534 Pt H Grogan, and No 530 Pt C Gouldsworthy.

4 The following promotions take place from this date in G Company:—

No 565 Serjt H C Macnee, to be Color Serjt, vice Orr, resigned.
„ 548 Lce Serjt J Gordon, to be Serjt, vice Gardiner, resigned.
„ 525 Corpl T Savage, to be Serjt, vice Macnee, promoted Color Serjeant.
„ 537 Corpl E B Winders, to be Lce Serjt, vice Gordon, promoted Serjeant.
„ 628 L Corpl H F Carvalho, to be Corpl, vice Savage, promoted Serjeant.
„ 509 Lce Corpl F Warde, to be Corporal, vice Winders, promoted Lce Serjeant.
„ 146 Vol W W Burn, to be Lce Corpl, vice McNamara, resigned.
„ 545 Vol S Hessing, to be Lce Corpl, vice Edgerton, resigned.
„ 506 T H Rendell, to be Lce Corpl, vice Hickie, resigned.
„ 526 Vol W Hall, to be Lce Corpl, vice Carvalho promoted.
„ 547 Vol W Addison, to be Lce Corpl, vice Warde, promoted.

5 With reference to Regimental Orders, of the 21st Nov 1878, Para 1, The Officer Commanding "B" Company has given his consent to the transfer.

6 The following promotion takes place from this date in D Company:—

No 214 Serjeant W Watkins to be Color Serjeant, vice Pearson, resigned.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay V. R.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 6	5-30 P.M.	...
Kurrachee	„ 6	8-0 A.M.	9-0 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 9	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China	„ 7	5-0 P.M.	5 30 P.M.
Australia	„ 31	3-45 P.M.	4-15 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 13	5-30 P.M.	...
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 13	5-30 P.M.	...

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Thursday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now every Thursday, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.—1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.......................8th, 4h. 39·0m. p.m.

Date.		Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.
Jan.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat.		......	6 36	5 34	7 30 m 9 24 a
Sun.	5	......	6 36	5 34	8 35 m 10 12 a
Mon.	6	......	6 36	5 35	9 18 m 10 52 a
Tues.	7	......	6 36	5 35	10 12 m 11 25 a
Wed.	8	......	6 37	5 36	10 58 m 11 59 a
Th.	9	English Mail expected.	6 37	5 37	11 41 m ...
Fri.	10	......	6 37	5 37	0 31 m 0 23 a

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART, ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

ROGERS—December 9th, at Marlborough College, Mortimer, youngest son of Mr. A. Rogers, of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 16 years.

MARRIAGES.

SLIGHT—ERHARDT—December 10th, at Montroux, Switzerland, by the Rev. Alexander Wright, James Hume Slight, Esq., of Bombay, to Marie Mathilde Erhardt, eldest daughter of A. C. Erhardt, Esq., Physician, Nauheim, Frankfort. (No cards.)

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

SHILLIDY—ARMSTRONG—January 1st, at the Mission Church, Shahavadi, Ahmedabad, by the Rev. R Gillespie, B.A., the Rev. John Shillidy, M.A., to Matilda Adams, daughter of the Rev. John Armstrong, Castlederg, Co. Tyrone, Ireland.

DEATHS.

SKIPWITH—December 27th, at Meerut, very suddenly, Elizabeth Helen, the dearly loved wife of Major G. T. Skipwith, R.E.

THOMPSON—December 25th, at Hydrabad, Sind, Emily Frances, infant daughter of H. M. Thompson, M. Inst. C. E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRCH—December 29th, at Midnapore, the wife of Horace H. Birch, Esq., prematurely of a daughter, still-born.

DEATHS.

GERVAIN—December 30th, at Calcutta, Mr. C. H. Gervain, universally regretted, aged 56 years, 2 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1879.

THE hillmen of the Khyber Pass seem laudably anxious to keep the British troops actively employed during the winter months, so that they may not "rust unburnished" and become unfit for work before the season arrives for an advance on Kabul. One raid follows another. No sooner have the Zakha Kheyl, whose territory may be roughly said to include the western section of the mountain range to the south of the Khyber, from Lalabeg to Daka, been punished for stealing camels and murdering camp followers, than the Kuki Kheyl, who infest the eastern section of the same range as far as Jamrud, distinguish themselves by cutting and carrying off a few miles of telegraph wire, stopping the mails, and murdering one or two stragglers. These attacks are so incessantly renewed that one cannot help suspecting the Afridis are carrying out a preconcerted plan, and that the Afghan tactics are to harass the invading columns by waylaying petty detachments and plundering convoys till the Government of India is sickened of the cost and worry of attempting to hold any part of Afghan territory. It seems to us not at all unlikely that these tactics may be attended with success, unless our Government makes up its mind to deal with the tribes in a very different fashion from that which has hitherto prevailed. The system of managing the borderers which has found favour with Indian politicals has been to bribe all the tribes that would take money, and to punish such of them as broke faith or showed hostility by the most ferocious reprisals. What was done the other day by the columns of General Doran and General Tytler in the Bazar valley is a fair specimen of the ruthless style of border warfare which is dear to Punjab officials. Towers were blown up, cattle killed or driven away, stores of forage and grain carried off, and the villagers left in a state of absolute destitution with no means of supporting themselves through the winter except by robbery. Having accomplished this work of devastation, the British troops returned to their stations in the Khyber, the result of their operations, so far as regards the main purpose of frightening the enemy, being that the mountaineers lay in ambush for General Tytler's force in a narrow pass on its way back to Daka and inflicted on it as serious losses as any of General Roberts's regiments suffered in that severe and desperate hand to hand fighting which imaginative special correspondents tell us so much about. It is obvious that, if the Government of India intends to hold the Khyber Pass, these raids are most impolitic, as they can effect no other purpose than to embitter the people against our rule. We are inclined to doubt, too, if the subsidising policy is not a bad one. Apparently some of the tribes take money from us and some from the Afghans, and then they all combine in robbing both sides with the utmost impartiality whenever they get a chance, though their sympathies, if they have any, are with their own kinsmen. If the Government of India intended to have nothing to do with these tribes after the war is over, the system of devastating their valleys and then leaving them alone would be intelligible. But, as the Khyberis are to become British subjects, it seems desirable to consider how they can be effectually subdued. This can only be done by disarming the mountaineers and stationing British garrisons in forts built in commanding positions, not only along the line of the Khyber Pass, but in the lateral valleys connected with it. This task will no doubt require a large force for its accomplishment; but, once accomplished, it would make the country a secure possession of the English, whereas the present mode of dealing with the tribes must cause an endless waste of men and money with no guarantee of ultimate safety. How is it possible for the mightiest military State in the world to hold all the mountainous country between the present British frontier and a line drawn from Jallalabad to Kandahar if the swarms of hillmen throughout this vast region are allowed to keep arms which they know how to use a great deal too well?

THE retrospect of the past year, as far as the Bombay army is concerned, will not call to mind any remarkable measures for good or evil. The movement of troops to the Mediterranean gave some excitement and much pleasant work for a short time, but with this sole exception nothing has occurred of any moment to try the military administration. It is true, and worthy of record, that the despatch of some 7,000 native Indian fighting men and their followers was carried out in a wonderfully short space of time and in a very complete manner. This was the only military event of the year. The share in the present Afghan war of the Bombay troops is less than insignificant when we remember that Sind is in the Western Presidency command and that our army took a large share in the campaign under Lord Keane. The fortunate troops included in the expeditionary force sent to garrison Malta and Cyprus enjoyed themselves, and gained much good by rubbing against troops under different circumstances to those of the groove of soldiering they were accustomed to. Their warlike instincts were not too favourably impressed with the *bundobust* of the home authorities when their move to the latter island was being carried out, but on the whole they had a pleasant trip, and the *eclat* of a first call to Europe will be long remembered with much satisfaction amongst the rank and file.

A Chief has walked down the steps of Apollo Bandar and another has walked up. A Controller has taken furlough, the next on the list is officiating for him, and the office works as evenly as greased machinery. Muster parades have been regularly attended and pay abstracts carefully submitted for payment. The army regulations have become more puffed out with inserted alterations; money is still wanting to clothe the native regiments—with but two exceptions—in the Zouave costume, and red tape is alive, flourishing, and as tough as ever. Fortunately the Southern Presidency is the chief consumer of this Asiatic article of commerce. The local orders for dress are as numerous as the most retentive memory could wish for. They have received the annual cutting about, but perhaps we may be permitted to suggest that the officers' dress of native Cavalry is somewhat meagre as the *lex scripta* now stands,—"marching order,"—"*field glasses and sabretaches*." But, to show that some clothing is at hand, "the great coat is to "be strapped on wallets." N. B.—The horse is allowed complete equipment. The undraped figure in art could hardly be less covered. "In "the earliest Christian art known, the paintings "of the catacombs, Jonah is represented under "his gourd perfectly nude,"—history repeats itself in its own way.

The past year will be remembered with gratitude by officers of the British army, for was not the final Medical Board swept away from ports of embarkation in India? The man who now has been told to go home by the regimental surgeon, or the attached medical officer, as we should rather describe him, need no longer feel his heart in his mouth, as to whether the excitement of the journey may make him look too well and his return to a distant up-country station be recommended. We know that the hard cases of this kind were rare, still the abolition of the duel board was not a retrograde measure. As to the accoutrements of the native regiments, we believe few corps have yet received the yoke belts, and we would therefore beg to suggest, on the score of economy, that this pattern be condemned, and no more be ordered for future issue, but that the accoutrements known as the Oliver braces be the standard pattern for the native as well as the European soldier. The weight and cost of these braces are said to be no greater than in the case of the valise equipment. The chief point, however, is that a regiment of 800 strong provided with the Oliver equipment can carry, without other aid, some 8,000 rounds of ammunition more than a regiment with the valise equipment. The Oliver accoutrements have been issued and carefully tried by several infantry regiments at home, and the reports on them have all been highly favourable. The important subject of boots has received the annual attention, but there surely can be no doubt that English-made ammunition boots are the most generally preferred by the native army when made on specially prepared lasts.

The Bombay Army Regulations have so increased in additions and corrections, that a new edition of the book is now much needed. It has been suggested that certain quotations and whole paragraphs from the Queen's Regulations, the Transport Regulations, and other similar authorised books should be eliminated from the pages of the new edition, and that the book should contain as its name implies, simply instructions for the guidance of the troops serving in this Presidency. We believe as it now exists the Bombay army has a more bulky volume for its direction than either of the other two commands. When a *cacoethes scribendi* does overtake the official whose duty it may be to produce an amended edition, it is to be hoped that he will compile as efficient an index to his work as the present one really has. The introduction of the Standing General Orders, in a separate form from the G. O. C., was a very great convenience to office men. Appointments, leave announcements, and instructions of minor importance which heretofore formed the bulk of the sheet orders, are now kept in a periodical, only necessary for office record, while the constantly referred to pages of permanent instructions are reduced to a handy size and really are what the name implies.

The practice of allowing pensioners with their families to reside within the lines of their late corps, after they have been discharged, has received a most effectual and timely check. The sepoy on small but sufficient pay for his own maintenance has, until lately, been allowed to feed as many of his relations as could find accommodation in his hut; consequently, the money that should have been expended in making the man physically efficient has filled other mouths besides his. The expelling of many idlers from the lines of native regiments will in a short time produce good effects in more ways than one. Careful and explicit instructions for the medical examination of recruits have been drawn up, and every effort is being made to get well built likely looking lads for the ranks. The old and worn out native officers are fast being passed to the non-effective list, but there are a large number now serving who are eligible for pension, who have got some years of good work still in them, and hold positions in regiments that will be hard to fill up when they retire. Judging from the number of general courts-martial published in the papers, the Bombay army will most favourably compare with its neighbours on the score of discipline during the past year.

IF one-tenth of the clamour that we hear about the unnecessary harshness that is practised on the taxpayers of Bombay by Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit be true, the sooner he is transferred to some other department where a want of judgment, tact, and discretion would not jeopardise the reputation and prove prejudicial to the interests of the Government, besides seriously affecting the public, the better it will be for all concerned. For the way in which the duties of Mr. Pundit's office are discharged is certainly calculated to bring discredit on the Government We wonder what the Bombay Government are about that they allow a state of things to be continued which would not have been tolerated so long anywhere else. We have often referred to the serious blunders that have been committed in the over-assessment of large numbers of taxpayers; and we now venture to state that a more disorganised public department than that of the Licence Tax Collector does not exist in any part of the Presidency. Mr. Pundit was never before in independent charge of any office, and, being an utter stranger to Bombay, he is quite at sea in the discharge of duties which require a great deal of local knowledge and experience. To take one of the innumerable instances which show that the present Assistant Collector of the Licence Tax is working without being guided by any principle of equity or by correct information, we may mention that, when people go to his office to pay their tax without appealing to the special officer, Mr. Shunker fancies, without a moment's reflection, that they are under-assessed, and their notices are literally snatched by him from their hands with a dexterity that would drive a juggler to despair, and the amount is almost invariably increased. This irritating process is fraught with greater mischief than the guess-work of over-assessment; for, if a man under the belief that he is fairly taxed, or to save himself the trouble, annoyance, and delay of an appeal, or the fear of an exposure of his private affairs, goes to the Collector's office to pay his fees, he is subjected to greater hardships than his more stiff-necked neighbours have to undergo. His first notice is cancelled, and a fresh one substituted, assessing him in a higher figure. He is then obliged to prepare an appeal to be presented to the Special Officer, which takes some time before it is finally disposed of. In this manner the taxpayer is unnecessarily foot-balled from place to place, his time—which also means money—is wasted, and the office work is needlessly interfered with. This process has caused such an amount of irritation in the tax-paying classes, that it will be well for Government to inquire into the matter.

We have heard of still further irregularities in the Licence Fees Department. It is said that, under the threat of the amounts of their original assessments being trebled, the taxpayers are required to pay their fees at once, notwithstanding the fact of their having filed appeals for a revision of their assessments. We are surprised to learn that in several instances, although fees have been paid in the Collector's office for some weeks past, no licences have yet been issued to the taxpayers, who have to dance attendance from day to day to the great detriment of their business or trade, as they must close their shops to go to the Collector's office. A casual visit to the Secretariat will convince any one of the truth of our statement. When fees are received, it is the first duty of the Collector to grant licences at once; and the neglect to do this creates a great deal of distrust in the minds of the people. Altogether, the work of collecting the Imperial fees is conducted in a most unsafe and unsatisfactory manner.

THE QUETTA FIELD FORCE.—
A RIDE UP THE KOJUCK PASS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, ABDUL KHAN-KE-KILLAH,
KOJUCK, DEC. 14.

On entering Pishin from the Quetta side the Kojuck range of mountains are seen towering opposite thirty miles away—3,000 feet above the level of the plain. The present road turns up the valley close under the imposing peak of Tukatao, the northern face of which it skirts, and, reaching Haikalzai, strikes across the flat expanse of country, circling round until it enters the Kojuck range at this point nearly opposite the spot where it first emerged from the hills above Quetta. In a little time probably a new road will be constructed to cross straight over, avoiding the long detour and saving many needless miles, the objection to the direct line being the want of water—an objection, however, that it is hoped can be removed by the sinking of wells at suitable intervals. The force is at present encamped in a little basin surrounded on three sides by low hills, on the fourth by the Kojuck range, the beginning of the Pass proper being about four miles in front. Behind us, in our left rear and on the top of the lower heights, is the thriving little village, whose name heads this letter, and whose inhabitants cultivate the fertile soil of the tiny plateau upon which we are encamped.

Three days ago the advance force reached this spot, and the day before yesterday sent on its scouts under Colonel Kennedy, of the 2nd P.C., who planted his further outposts on the top of the Pass, and overlooking the plains of Kandahar. He was followed by the 32nd Pioneers, the Sappers under Colonel Hichens, and later by the 1st P. I., the construction of the road at once being proceeded with. Yesterday General Biddulph rode up the Pass to inspect the work, and to make arrangements for the future advance of his column, kindly permitting your correspondent to accompany his party. We left camp at 10-30 a.m., our escort throwing out advanced and flanking scouts as we rode between the knolls that line the entrance. The ascent at first is barely perceptible, but soon gets steeper, the bed of the Pass being composed of powdered clay that rose in clouds of dust, enveloping and following our party as it cantered onwards. The hummocks on either side of the path grew higher and steeper as progress is made, and on many of them we saw seated clusters of Kojuck Pathans who sulkily watched the cavalcade as it passed below. But as yet there are no dead bodies of murdered followers strewing the road, to testify as in 1839 to the savage and treacherous nature of these people whose domains we are now entering. The precautions taken do not permit of such deeds being committed with impunity, and so long as a force remains at hand powerful enough to promptly punish and exact retribution for any attempts at molestation, so long,—but assuredly no longer,—may we expect to avoid a collision with a tribe the most savage of the Amir's savage subjects. The precautions alluded to include the retention in camp as a hostage of the headman of Abdul Khan-ke-Killah, but he protests against being held responsible for any but his own villagers, and says he is powerless to influence those Pass Pathans who acknowledge the authority of no one, and who, instead of paying tribute, exact it from the Amir himself. However, so far, I have no attacks on convoys, no attempted assassination of midnight sentries, not even the slaughter of a camp follower to chronicle, although I cannot hope for long to keep my letters free from accounts of these and similar incidents.

Nine miles up we reached the Camp of the troops thrown forward to hold the Pass; but most of them were absent—the Pioneers and Sappers at road-making, the 1st P. I. at outpost work. This, the first halting place in the Kojuck, is situated in a pretty little dell where the ravine first begins to close in on the road, the slopes on either side being wooded—sparsely and with stunted trees—but still sufficiently to give a more cheerful aspect to the spot than the otherwise barren prospect would permit of,—sufficient almost to remind one of the uplands of a little island far away. About a mile and-a-half above the camp is the top of the Kojuck, but, short as the distance is, it presents to the advance of an army the most serious obstacles to be met with on the route from the Indus to Kandahar, and, as I looked at what was called the road, I could not cease wondering at the marvellous perseverance of the people of 1839, who dragged by the sheer brute force of the troops alone the cumbersome cannon of those days up the face of an almost precipitous gorge. It is a misnomen to call the place a Pass,—it is simply the least difficult path over an almost impracticable wall of rock, and it accordingly astonished me exceedingly to hear the chief R. E. assure our General that all would be ready for the guns by next evening. Making our way up this narrow passage, along which there is barely room for a single line of camels, we emerged on the top of the range, where sat a single horseman of the Frontier Cavalry, the ends of his turban streaming behind in the wind as he scanned the horizon of the Kandahar plain that stretched away 3,000 feet beneath him. And as we turned our faces and looked where he was looking, a view confronted us that, I fear, is beyond my power to describe in words. It seemed as if far down below an extensive bay of the sea ran in, the bed of which had been left dry—save a few scattered pools—by the ebbing tide, while in the distance there stretched before us, apparently, the boundless ocean itself. To carry the illusion further, there were islands strewed over the surface—perfect islands—rising up in the shape of small but rugged hills, that looked like the detached cliffs that so often form the advance guard of a rocky coast. The resemblance was perfect, and one could almost feel certain as he looked down along the misty horizon line that row upon row of mighty breakers were rolling in,—in the distance. Here at last had we reached the borders of Central Asia, that barren and inhospitable stretch of continent whence our envious enemies of the North are struggling to emerge, and which but for them we could have no possible advantage in entering. Much we had heard about the fertile gardens and the rich country around Kandahar, but certainly so far as observation from the top of the Kojuck goes there is little appearance of either. I have spoken of the prospect as being similar to that presented by the ocean, and assuredly, so far as barrenness goes, no seashore in the world could possibly excel the country in front of us. But, perhaps, on closer acquaintance my opinion may change. With the aid of our glasses we could just make out little clusters of black specks scattered over the plain beneath. These we heard were the encampments of nomads that wander between Kandahar and Kabul, going up to the latter place for the summer, but returning in winter.

The descent on the Kandahar side is exceedingly steep, and great difficulty is expected in getting guns and camels down. For the latter a winding path is being constructed, but the former are to be unlimbered, and lowered by ropes along a shelving gorge, whose loose shingly soil will permit of this means of locomotion. Our horses not having come up General Biddulph—whose personal activity is boundless—proposed to walk down to the bottom of the hill, returning by the path generally taken by kafilas, although declared by our Engineers to be too difficult for heavily laden plain camels. We did not quite reach the plain, as that was a point up till then not included by our line of outposts. The climb back again was very stiff, and it occurs to me that, although our Hindustan camels *may* get down, they will find it difficult to return when the evacuation of the country again takes place. One difficulty to be surmounted during the passage of our convoys will be the disposal of those camels that die in the path. This in many places is so narrow as to be liable to a complete block should the dead body of one of these animals obstruct the way, and, as the cliffs on either side are precipitous, no means of clearing the road again has as yet been thought of. On our return to the top of the Pass we were greeted with the welcome sight of a dooly, that unmistakably contained no wounded or sick man. Doolies, when not otherwise wanted, are put to a most laudable use in campaigning. They carry tiffin and other comforts for the tired soldier. Consequently, on our observing the one referred to surrounded by the officers of the 1st Punjab Infantary, we anticipated being well supplied in those wants the stiff climb up the Kojuck had created—and we were not mistaken. The grand scenery in front did not interfere with our appetites, and one could appreciate cold mutton with whisky and water although he did have on one side the far reaching Kandahar plain and on the other the Pishin valley with huge Tukatao looming beyond. The regiment, whose hospitality we enjoyed, are at present forming covering parties for the men working at the roads, and all along the peaks we could see the black uniforms of the men as they lay in clusters on the tops. Black may be a bad colour for light infantry work in the plains, but among these hills a man thus clad is difficult to distinguish from the pieces of rock of the same colour that strew the summits.

Not the slightest sign of an enemy has been seen up to this period, and reconnoitring parties of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry have penetrated as far as Chumman, a small village at the foot of the hills where we have lately been hearing that a force of the Amir's troops was encamped, but of whose whereabouts the cavalry scouts have been unable to find any trace. Indeed, it is now firmly believed that there is nothing in the shape of an army between us and Kandahar, and as regards that place itself the recent rumours reporting the arrival of large reinforcements are beginning also to be discredited.

At 4 p.m. a most piercing wind was blowing across the hills, and we were not sorry to observe the General shut up his note book and prepare for a return; so giving a last look in the direction of Kandahar—which in a straight line is not more than forty miles distant—we turned our faces down the Pass again. We found that the Sappers were in a fair way to carry out their Chief's promise of the morning, for already was a road being made out of the track that a few hours ago had looked so impracticable. Bits of rock had been cut here, others had been blasted there, while in many places the bottom of the gorge had been filled up altogether. Assisting their cousins of the Sappers, the Pioneers were also hard at work with pick and shovel. Upon this regiment assuredly the toil of campaigning has not fallen lightly. Ever since leaving Quetta it has always been in front road-making, and it must not be forgotten that the track now under construction is meant not only for our column and its small guns, but for the division behind us including the 40-pdr. battery and the Siege Train. In riding down the Pass we were glad to make use of the coats and ulsters strapped on our saddles. At this altitude, as soon as the sun drops below the horizon, extreme cold sets in, and by 8 o'clock the thermometer often marks 10° below freezing point, declining to 8° by sunrise of the following morning. Gloves are simply indispensable, and even these do not prevent hands from becoming chapped. And now our ride was drawing to a close. A few miles in front of us we could see the camp fires flare up as some cold native chucked on a bundle of brushwood to add to the cheery flame, while the sound of the 70th mess bugle in the distance seemed almost to quicken the steps of the horses themselves. During our absence the second line had joined the Head-Quarters camp, and my tent being with the former I had the difficult task to perform of finding out its situation in the dark, and stumbled between kicking mules and over tent ropes for half an hour, before finally ending what has perhaps been the most interesting day since leaving Bombay.

As I close this letter I hear the guns saluting General Stewart who is arriving in camp; what the result of his visit will be it is impossible to say, but I fear he cannot be much pleased with the present position of the force. We have only a few days' supplies in camp and no apparent means of supplementing them when they are finished. However, I shall have more to say upon this and kindred subjects in my next letter.

Last night a Pathan sepoy of the 2nd Baluchis deserted, carrying with him a havildar's rifle and forty rounds of ammunition. He is a Syud and an inhabitant of this valley—too eloquent facts. It appears he was out on picket duty; had done his sentry go, and stacked his rifle. A short time after he passed the line of sentries muffled up in a blanket saying he would return immediately, since when he has not been heard of. He could not get at his own rifle, which was stacked, but took instead that of the havildar. The men of the Baluchis are much annoyed at the incident, which, they say, detracts from the reputation of their regiment—considered by everybody one of the finest in camp—and the deserter will fare badly should he come across his former comrades. Apparently this sepoy had not much faith in the success of our arms, and his desertion shows that all is not quite right with the people of the valley. Another man belonging to the 26th Bengal, also a Pathan, and also a native of Pishin, is now a prisoner in his regimental quarter guard for having attempted in the same manner to pass the sentries at night with a rifle in his possession, and I should not wonder at more occurrences of the kind coming about unless an example is made. It is said that the Amir has ordered his sirdars and feudatories in this direction not to oppose our advance, but as soon as we reach Kandahar to rise up behind and attack our communications. This rumour is believed by our sepoys, who now also think there is a large force in front. The harm done by our procrastination in the Pishin valley has been, I believe, immense, and I fear that even now we have not seen the last of the delay.

CAMP, ABDUL KHAN-KE-KILLAH, DEC. 15.

UNFORTUNATELY the questions of supplies and transport continue to be the chief matters connected with the Quetta column requiring comment, and I regret to say comment of the most unfavourable character. To each staff officer accompanying the force a small book is issued containing all kinds of valuable information, regarding the country to be traversed, the supplies obtainable, and the necessary measures to be taken to turn that information into account. This is the intelligence referred to in a recent leader of the *Bombay Gazette* as having been laboriously and carefully collected during past years by the Quarter-Master-General's Department—a work that does that Department the greatest credit. Yet the question has to be asked, why did not some one sit down to frame the necessary orders that should have been issued upon the commencement of this campaigne orders—already indicated in the pamphlet referred to? Take this vital question of Khorassan and Hindustan camels, for instance. It is distinctly mentioned that the latter are unsuited for work above the Bolan, and that in case of troops advancing beyond that point instant measures must be taken to *purchase* all the baggage animals peculiar to the country that can be obtained. Accordingly, on the 23rd of September last, when the orders to mobilize were first issued, a telegram should likewise have been dispatched to Quetta conveying directions to the authorities there to immediately despatch agents everywhere to all the surrounding villages to collect every hill camel they could induce the villagers to sell. That, according to the information furnished, is what should have been done; but up to this date not a single camel has been bought in the Pishin valley on the part of Government, although numbers are daily offered in camp for private sale. Further, I venture to say that if, upon first crossing the frontier, parties of cavalry had been sent to all the villages within twenty miles accompanied by capable officers and lots of rupees, over a thousand—an invaluable thousand—hardy hill camels might have been by this time obtained. True, the Commissariat officers are now in receipt of orders—bare orders—to buy all the animals they can but, in the first place, the gentlemen of that Department in camp are already completely overworked, and in the second place they ask what are we to do with the property when it is bought—we have no sirwans and no one to look after the beasts?' There being nobody to answer these and similar questions, everybody concerned sits down and nothing is accordingly done! It is not for a press correspondent to indicate the ways and means by which these difficulties might be got over; but surely it does not require a very large amount of only common sense to see that *at least* the camels that daily die might safely be replaced, for the men that look after them when alive are available to take care of the substitutes. And if that is one way out of the dilemma, many others would similarly be discovered at the cost of a little real trouble and a little real work. So much for what might be called a sin of omission. I would remark further upon what appears to me to be a sin of commission, almost as reprehensible as the other. I would ask which would most probably be the more effective, a small complete force of 6,500 men, fully supplied with every requirement in the shape of transport and supplies, ready to move anywhere, and to carry with it provisions, say for three months,—or an army of 15,000 men in hourly danger of being starved, almost immobile, and possessing insufficient means of carriage to permit it to march fifty miles from its base without a halt. Evidently, Government have decided in favour of the latter proposition, for before the Quetta force is nearly ready for active service they stop every baggage animal in the Punjab and Sind in order that they may cram on General Stewart's division to the front,—there probably to stick as General Biddulph has done.

I beg to say, and I say it fearlessly, for I know I utter the opinion of almost every officer at the front, that the grossest mismanagement has characterised without exception every single arrangement respecting the advance of the troops into this side of Afghanistan—from the Commissariat and Transport services up to the strategy that halted the column in the Pishin valley for nearly a month instead of pushing on to the Kojuck and forming depots of supplies on the other side previous to the advent of snow and ice.

I omitted to mention in my yesterday's letter that reconnoitring parties of the 2nd P. C. have observed immense numbers of camels grazing in the Kandahar plain in front, and that patrols in the Pishin valley have seen large quantities of supplies stored in the villages, which the people will readily sell if we send out agents to purchase and camels to bring them in—two most important facts taking the present position of the force into account.

To-morrow morning I propose to accompany General Nuttall across the Kojuck to Chumman, there to join the camp of the troops in advance. When the main column may join us I cannot say, but it is rumoured in camp that General Stewart considers a further halt of six days indispensable. The road over the Pass is now completed—such as it is—and the guns, if necessary, might be sent on to-morrow.

I may here take the opportunity of informing your readers that the drawings in the *Illustrated London News* representing the Bolan and Kojuck Passes do not in the slightest particular resemble these defiles. I have just seen the number including the "Entrance to the Kojuck," and, as I was there the day before yesterday, I am in a position to state that the picture is ridiculously incorrect. In short, the gentleman who originated the sketch could never have visited Afghanistan; his work not even remotely approaching the subject.

As regards the enemy, I might write you a lot of news, but the fact is that nothing authentic is known even at Head-Quarters. Spies have been sent on by Col. Moore and are expected to return in a day or two, when we may expect to have some trustworthy intelligence; but, in the meantime, no dependence can be placed upon the numerous reports to the effect that regiments of the Amir's army are in our front, on our flank, and marching also in some cases to cut our communications.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

NEWS FROM JALLALABAD.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

A telegram from Jallalabad, dated the 2nd instant, states that after the usual parade of all corps there on New Year's Day in honour of the Empress of India, a Durbar was held at which the Proclamation of November 20th was read. Major Cavagnari addressed the Chiefs and explained the intentions of the British Government.

Fresh arrivals from Kabul confirm the news of desertion among the Amir's troops.

The complicity of the Kuki Kheyls of the village Lalachini in the recent robberies in the Khyber Pass having been proved, they will be required to move to villages nearer Peshawur until these difficulties are over. The Zaka Khels have all come in except one section, Khasrogi, which is expeced to follow.

THE KANDAHAR FORCE.

A telegram dated Quetta, January 2nd, states that General Stewart and a large proportion of his division marched on the 31st ult. via Gwaja Pass towards Kandahar, and that General Biddulph's entire division is across the Kojuck Pass. Major Sandeman has returned to Quetta to arrange for the despatch of convoys and supplies and their safety in the Kojuck Pass. Food is plentiful, but difficulties in transport have to be overcome.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

ABDUL KHAN-KE-KILLAH, CAMP THRO'
QUETTA, DEC. 20.

The whole of General Biddulph's division is now crossing the Kojuck Pass. The Horse Artillery went on to-day. Major Sandeman has been informed that Mir Afzul Khan has informed the Amir that a good defence of Kandahar is impossible without outside aid arriving.

Recently large numbers of kafilas were crossing by the Gwaja Pass carrying chiefly wood to Karachi, but these have now mostly ceased plying. Camels are now coming into camp carrying Sind convoys, and they are in comparatively first rate condition.

MORE ATTACKS ON OUR FORCE BY THE MALCONTENTS OF THE TRIBES.

PESHAWUR, JAN. 3.

The Commissariat is ordered to store three months' rations for ten thousand men at Jallalabad.

The guard of Jizailchis on Mackeson's bridge were attacked yesterday by Kuki Kheyls. General Appleyard furnished assistance. The enemy has fired into the camp of the 6th N. I. from the heights above Ali Musjid, and killed one man. Reliefs arrived after the enemy had dispersed. The convoys in the Pass now receive increased escort.

SERIOUS RIOT IN CANNANORE JAIL.

MADRAS, JAN. 3.

A serious riot took place yesterday in Cannanore Jail, owing to change of diet, which was ordered by Government. One prisoner was killed and six wounded. The Superintendent, Colonel Beauchamp, was seriously hurt.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

OPINION OF A SEMI-OFFICIAL GERMAN PAPER.

BERLIN, JAN. 2.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* to-day publishes an article in which it is declared that the horizon of foreign affairs is clearer now than it has been for a long time. Confidence is expressed in the strict execution of the Treaty of Berlin.

THE SULTAN AND THE DIPLOMATIC BODY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 2.

His Majesty the Sultan to-day held a reception of the Diplomatic Body here, at which friendly assurances were exchanged.

THE REFORMS IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The official correspondence respecting the reforms in Asiatic Turkey has been published. A despatch from Lord Salisbury, dated Dec. 4th, states that the concessions made by the Sublime Porte, although they are not altogether consistent with the English scheme of reforms, on account of the jealousy exhibited towards the assistance of Europeans, yet constitute upon the whole an adequate instalment of the reforms proposed.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON BOARD H. M. S. THUNDERER.

News has been received that whilst H. M. S. Thunderer was lying at Ismid, a terrible accident occurred, which resulted in a sad loss of life. One of her guns burst, the result being that seven men were killed and forty wounded. The turret in which the gun was placed was completely destroyed.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH AT GLOUCESTER.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (Secretary of State for the Colonies), in addressing a meeting at Gloucester, spoke of the prevailing distress in England, which, he asserted, had been greatly exaggerated for party purposes. He also expressed his conviction that there was every prospect of a permanent peace.

Consols closed at 95½ being a rise of ⅛ on previous quotations.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora left yesterday, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 3, 0-30 A.M.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Bangalore, with the outward English Mails of the 20th inst., left at midnight for Bombay.

The same Company's steamer Deccan left for Galle and Calcutta at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

THE COTTON CROP.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The cotton crop is expected to be about the same as last year.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 16th ult. via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£9,400 000 Inc.	£1,000,000
Bills Discounted....	£29,100,000 Inc.	£1,200,000
Bullion............	£28,100,000 Inc.	£28,100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 28⅞ per cent.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-6⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper............	74
4½ per cent. do.	79
3 per cent. Consols for account.	95⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	113⅜
Bar Silver	49⅝

About £150,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

The Stock markets are improving and apprehensions respecting Bank dividends are subsiding.

Departure.—Assiris.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JAN. 3, 1-3 P.M.

Following from Hongkong :—Malis Sunday morning and Wednesday evening.

MADRAS, JAN. 3, 2-33 P.M.

Singapore, 3rd—Batavia Mail leaves 6 o'clock to-day, not Saturday.

GALLE, JAN. 3, 4-53 P.M.

H. M. S. Lynx from Trincomallee arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	....	1s. 6 11-16 to 1 6¾d. per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 7⅜ to 1 7 7-16d. ,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 5-16d. ,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 7⅜d. ,,
France	3 ,, ,,	...2-06. ,,

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta states that the health of Maharaja Scindia still causes some anxiety. Dr. Beaumont, Residency Surgeon at Indore who came up specially for the purpose, is in attendance.

IT has been generally supposed that the Prince's Dock at Bombay would be opened before the monsoon; but we believe it is now certain that the opening cannot take place till towards the end of this year.

WE publish this morning two important reports by Special Committees of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, one on the subject of the new Port Trust Bill, and the other regarding the proposed revision of the Tonnage Scale of the Port. Both reports were submitted to the Chamber at a well attended meeting yesterday afternoon. The Report on the Port Trust Bill—the chief feature of which is the expression of the opinion that the trade of Bombay is unjustly burdened with 30 lakhs of rupees which the Committee calculate to be the balance, over and above the compensations so far made by Government, of the cost of providing a goods station for the G. I. P. Railway at the Wari Bandar, and the hope that this sum will be remitted from the amount entered in Schedule C. of the Act as the purchase price of the Elphinstone Estate—was approved of unanimously; and a deputation consisting of Mr. Bythell (Gaddum and Co.), Mr. Walter Lang (Finlay, Scott and Co.), Mr. F. Mathew (B. B. and C. I. Railway), Mr. Paterson (Graham and Co.), Mr. Forman (Sir Chas. Forbes and Co.), Mr. J. Y. Lang (Lang and Moir), and the Chairman, Mr. M. Mowat (Ritchie, Steuart and Co.), was nominated to wait on the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to consider the Bill, in order to present the report and explain the Chamber's views on the points with which it deals. In the course of the meeting, the Chairman stated that, as the Chamber is not now represented in the Legislative Council the Hon. Mackintosh Balfour had by request assisted the Special Committee in their labours, and would support the views of the Chamber in the Council. The Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the question of a revision of the tonnage scale was not received with a similar unanimity. It recommended that certain alterations should be made, in accordance with the results of tests which the Committee had instituted; and Captain Kellock and Mr. Paterson, and some other members, as representing ship-owning interests, objected to it, on the ground that the proposed alterations were one-sided and more in favour of shippers than shipowners. A protest signed by several large ship-owning firms in Bombay was read to the same effect. It was also urged that the shipowners had not been fairly represented when the tests alluded to in the report, and on which the proposed changes were founded, were made. After some discussion, the consideration of the report was deferred, and it was resolved that the entire ship and steamer tonnage scale shall be revised. All the members of the Chamber and three ship captains are to be invited to attend when tests are being conducted, so that there may be no question as to their fairness and accuracy. A detailed report of the meeting will be published on Monday.

A HAZE of doubt and uncertainty still hangs over the affairs of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. While the shareholders and creditors of the four mills, to which the firm are secretaries, treasurers, and agents, clamour from day to day for a detailed statement of accounts—which is, like Gilpin's hat, still on the way—public report gradually swells the total amount of the firm's liabilities to the mills. Already within a week the alleged amount has grown by ten or twelve lakhs, and is now said to stand at fifty-two lakhs of rupees. Of this sum about thirty lakhs is said to be the total of the liabilities in respect of monies belonging to the mills which have been appropriated by the firm to their own use, and, it is believed that before an arrangement can be come to with the mill creditors, Mr. Kessowjee Naik must undertake to make good the thirty lakhs. Rumour in a hundred shapes has been busy about the state of the firm's affairs; and we can only hope, for the sake of the mercantile interests of Bombay, that these rumours may prove unfounded or grossly exaggerated. The private committee, (consisting of Messrs. Mathooradas Lowjee, Munore Hurkha, Rustomjee Dosabhoy Setna, Dyashunker Vithuljee, Kursondas Vullubdas, and others) who have undertaken to go through the firm's books with a view to prepare a statement of accounts to be laid before the general body of creditors, have an arduous task before them. Meantime, the shares of the four mills have been going down in value, and unless something occurs—and occurs soon—to restore public confidence, there can be but one opinion regarding the fate that awaits them—a transmutation into pieces of waste paper! At an auction sale held yesterday at the Share Market by Messrs. Crawford and Co., by order of Shamjee Jootha, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co., the mortgagors, 13 shares of the New Fleming Spinning Company, of the original value of Rs. 500 per share, sold at prices ranging from Rs. 30 to 38 per share, while 12 other shares of the same Company, of the original value of Rs. 250 per share, sold at prices from Rs. 37 to Rs. 42 per share. One more share of the latter description sold for Rs. 21½. Thus 26 shares of the Company of the total original value of Rs. 9,750 sold for Rs. 719½.

THE reports on the working of the Police on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and of the Police on the G. I. P. Railway for last year, which were lately forwarded to the Secretary of State, present a marked contrast. The working of the Police on the former line is pronounced, on the whole, very satisfactory, while that on the latter is regarded as very unsatisfactory. The frequent robberies which occurred on the G. I. P. Railway were made the subject of careful inquiry by a Special Committee, the result being the disclosure of a most nefarious system of robbery which had involved the Company in a very large expenditure for the settlement of claims preferred. For participation in these robberies 1,750 persons were convicted and punished, of whom 306 were railway servants. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that the robberies which were most rife during the unprecedented strain upon the railway establishments caused by the famine have now entirely ceased. Referring to the labours of the Special Committee appointed by H. E. the Governor of Bombay to enquire into and report on the whole subject, the Secretary of State concludes a despatch to that Government in the following words :—"The Committee has been entrusted with a most difficult and important inquiry which has demanded the exercise of great patience and vigour, of course in the discharge of so delicate a duty errors may have been committed, but I consider Mr. Crawford,"—the President of the Committee—"and his colleagues to be entitled to warm commendation for the determination and ability with which they have conducted a very invidious investigation."

A REPORT has been received of a journey by Mr. Baber in the north-west of the Chinese province of Szu-chuen. The original intention was to examine, between Suchow and Kiating, the river Tatu, which falls into the Yangtze-Kiang, and then to cross the mountains from Kiating to Fu-lin in long. 103°. At Fu-lin, however, Mr. Baber was induced to extend his exertions into the country further west, and he travelled onwards to a place called Tzu-tati, the head-quarters of a Sifan chief. Here he heard of the existence of a mountain path to Ta-chien-lu, the French missionary station lying nearest to Tibet. After travelling three days through pine forest, the mountain range was crossed by a snowy pass, and on the northern slope Yaks were found grazing, and many slates, inscribed with Sanscrit characters were noticed. The appearance and language of the people also pointed to the fact that though Tibet proper is many hundred miles west of this point, yet tribes of the Tibetan race and language extend up to the banks of the Tatu river. This confirms the views already expressed by Mr. T. T. Cooper and other travellers.

THE Secretary of State has asked the Government of India to inform the British Indian Association at Calcutta, in reply to their memorial praying that the maximum of age for candidates for the Civil Service may be raised instead of lowered, and that the examination of candidates may be held in India, that he cannot accede to their wishes.

THE official confirmation of Her Majesty's sanction to the appointment of Mr. David Fremantle Carmichael, of the Madras Civil Service, to be a member of Council at Fort St. George in succession to Sir William Robinson, has been received by the Government of India.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India, Mr. Emanuel Porehhammer has been appointed by the Home Government, Pali Professor at the High School, Rangoon, for a period of five years.

THE Venerable Archdeacon Leigh-Lye and the Rev. H. H. Pace of Bombay have received the permission of the Secretary of State to retire from the service.

THE Secretary of State has accorded official sanction to Act XV. of 1878, an Act to make better provision for the management of the Hussunabad Endowment at Lucknow.

THE *Pioneer* :—Mr. Morris, Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is expected in Calcutta immediately, when the question of the annexation of those provinces to Bombay is likely to be settled. According to the original proposal Mr. Morris would be provided for by a seat in the Bombay Council. A seat will opportunely be vacant soon by the retirement of Mr. Gibbs under the 35 years' rule.

WRITING on the subject of the failure of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., the *Pioneer* says :—When a speculator fails bringing other speculators to grief with him, the explanation must be that he has been gambling for more than he has had to lose, and that they have been gambling on the basis of his debts to them. But in the case before us, it will be pointed out, the four mills are substantial manufacturing businesses. How have they become involved? Further explanation on that head will be interesting, because the legal position of a company with property of its own, which can be made liable for the speculative losses, in other undertakings, of one of its shareholders, is so extraordinarily unsound, that it is worth while to find out how widely that kind of liability may spread.

THE *Englishman* :—The errand of the Nepalese Embassy, at present in Calcutta, is stated to be purely complimentary, no envoy having been sent to the Government of India since the accession of the present Prime Minister, Maharaja Randhip Singh. The Embassy is composed of General Dhir Shamsher Singh, Rana Bahadur, third brother of the late Sir Jung Bahadur, his nephew, General Kedar Nur Singh, several of his younger sons and suite, and is under the care of Lieutenant Colonel Impey.

IT is rumoured, says the *Pioneer*, that General Sir Alexander Taylor meditates resigning the Secretaryship of the Public Works Department, which he recently accepted.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says :—Private letters from the Kurram Valley do not paint the aspect of affairs there in colours altogether cheerful. There is, we hear, a good deal of quiet criticism concerning General Roberts's mode of return, which ended in the deaths of Captains Goad and Powell. The Commissioner is blamed for having no intelligence of the enemy being in the neighbourhood of a dangerous defile; the General is blamed for attempting to pass it without due military precautions, the crowning of the heights having been altogether neglected. Money is freely lavished by the Politicals on the Turies and others believed to be friendly, but robberies are numerous. The telegraph wire is constantly cut, and the other day six or seven thousand rupees were abstracted from the treasury in the fort itself. Occasional instances of desertion are reported, but the treatment of deserters by the enemy hardly holds out much encouragement to the crime. One man, who took with him three rifles and seventy rounds of ammunition, was robbed of everything, clothing included, by his Afghan *confreres*, so that his condition, with a reward of Rs. 500 offered for his capture, must be unenviable. We hear of a special correspondent for a London contemporary having been threatened with arrest for characterising the affair of the 29th November as "our first defeat," "defeat" being here evidently only a clerical error for "victory." We hear too that to keep the English press really well guarded against the commission of other clerical errors of the same kind, the General has nominated the late Military Secretary to the Viceroy (who is officiating as Aide-de-Camp) as a special correspondent to the *Times*.

THE *Pioneer* has jumped to the conclusion, apparently on the ground that the name Kessowjee ends with the letters "jee," which so commonly form the termination of Parsee patronymics, that "Mr. Nursey Kessowjee is the son of a great *Parsee* merchant, Mr. Kessowjee Naik." Few Bombay readers will require to be told that the Kessowjee family are Hindus. Mr. Kessowjee Naik is one of the leading followers of the Jain religion in Western India.

THE *Pioneer* says the Famine Commission, represented by Messrs. Cunningham, Caird, Peile, and Elliott, sailed for Coconada in the Tenasserim on Thursday. They proceed thence through the Godavery Canal tracts, take sea again at Masulipatam probably, and thence proceed to Madras. General Strachey is likely to join the Commission in the South next month. Mr. Ballard is too ill to accompany it.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* :—The annexation of Sind to the Punjab is postponed *sine die*, we hear. The police of Sind have been annexed, and so have the clergy; but the annexation of the Province has been delayed till, possibly, frontier affairs become more settled. The time mentioned for annexation of the Province of Sind was the end of the financial year on the 31st of March next; but whether all the needful arrangements can be completed by that time, under existing circumstances, is perhaps doubtful.

THE Lahore paper says :—A most important reduction has been made in first and second class fares on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway. The first class fares have been reduced no less than one-third, and the second class one ninth. This is a very decided boon to the public, for which the Company are to be commended. We believe, too, it will have a beneficial effect upon the traffic, without in any way increasing the expenditure. Many people who formerly travelled second class on account of the great difference between the first and second class rates, will prefer to pay the present reasonable additional charge for the comfort and privacy of a first class carriage; and if we are not mistaken, first class carriages of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway trains will not in future present the "beggarly account of empty benches," which they have too often done in the past.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—In the month of August last the mortality in Berar was startling—32,333 deaths! The births were just a fifth, or 6,811. The deaths are the most yet known, and it is sad to find that month after month the death-rates are increasing. The Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Little, should at once institute enquiries into the alarming state of affairs. *One hundred thousand* persons have died in Berar from May to August last! The following is a detailed return of births and deaths reported in the month of August :—

	Deaths.	Births.
Oomraoti.................	6,195	1,619
Akola	9,560	1,874
Ellichpur...............	2,193	812
Booldana................	4,974	948
Bassim..................	4 392	690
Wun	4,019	868
Total......	32,333	6,811

The deaths were caused by :—Fever 11,225, cholera 11,263, bowel complaints 5,606, small-pox 109, suicides 9, wounding 1, accidental 81, snake bites 23, and other diseases 4,015.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* :—In his answer to Mr. Whitwell's question, Sir Stafford Northcote did not underrate the gravity of the position on the Natal frontier. Although (he said) the expense of the Cape war had been foreseen and provided for almost entirely, the news from those colonies had been of late "disturbing," and considerable expenditure would have to be incurred. There can be no doubt that this is so. Without saying that there is a general "scare," there is, beyond doubt, grave alarm throughout Natal and the Transvaal. As a correspondent pointed out the other day, the European settlements along Cetewyo's border are both widely scattered and very sparsely peopled. The colonists thereabouts are, indeed, too few to hold their own without help even for a short period; while Secocoeni's successful resistance so far has emboldened every Kaffir as well within as without our territory. So dangerous has the situation become in the opinion of old Colonists, that all white women are being sent down from the frontier. Of course it is possible that the hostile movements of the Zulus may be checked in time; but this can only be done by a vigorous manifestation of strength. Undoubtedly our proceedings hitherto have been such as to convey an impression of weakness. As to the expense of protecting our colonists, we fear some trouble will arise out of this matter. To apportion any of it to the Cape would occasion much dissatisfaction, and yet Natal really cannot pay any large amount just now. The South African Question must in future be looked at as a whole. In the meantime we may hope that Lord Chelmsford, on receiving the reinforcements which have been sent out, will be able with the volunteers to check the rising insolence of the two Kaffir chieftains, and pave the way to a final understanding with all the tribes.

KHIVAN AND AFGHAN PROVERBS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As proverbs constitute perhaps the best mirror of a nation's mode of life and condition of being, and as the following, taken from the notes of an eminent writer, are so expressive of the Central Asian existence, it may not be out of place, at the present moment, to give a few specimens, which I beg you will kindly insert in your journal for the edification of your readers :—

"He who steadies himself between two ships will certainly be drowned." (The Amir between Russia and England.)

"Shame is worse than death." (The Amir ought to know this.)

"He who weeps from his heart, will provoke tears from the blind."

"A lean horse and a hero in a strange country each look amiss."

"When you go to law against the Emperor, God himself should be the judge."

"The wise man strikes twice against one and the same stone."

"You may praise the Russians a thousand times, but he still will look blue." (The reverse of bravery.)

"Young men *may* die, old men *must*."

"The overlicking (flattering) tongue soon makes a wound."

"When the ass bears too light a load, he wants to lie down."

"The word spoken cannot again be swallowed."

"Him whom God has marked, the prophet strikes with his wand."

"He who is on horseback no longer knows his own father." (Just like Shere Ali.)

"When you die, your tomb even shall be comfortable."

"When men speak to each other by words, animals by signs."

"Man is caught by his tongue, an ox by his horns."

"That which his taken in with the milk, only goes out with the soul." (Faults contracted in infancy disappears but with death.)

"The open mouth never remains hungry."

"Do not fasten up your garments until you reach water."

"A great head has great cares."

"When the parson visits you, don't be overjoyed, for he will soon begin to beg."

"Sense does not lie in the head, but in age."

"Every tribe has its thief, every mountain its wolf." (To be always on one's guard among the mountains.)

"Man carries his superiority inside, the animals theirs outside."

"Were the hand to give all that the tongue promises, we should have no more beggars, everybody would be a prince."

"Be the distance never so great, travelling still is pleasant. Be the girl never so plain, she still is handsome."

J. H. D.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, DEC. 27.

THE Bahadurpore and the Chandod line extension of the Gaekwar State Railway, better known as the Dabhoi line, will be completed in the course of about two months. Both these towns are of importance in the Gaekwar's territory; the latter is a place where thousands of people from all parts of the country go for pilgrimage every year; its population chiefly consists of Brahmans, and the place is known as the "Brahman Ladies' Town," after its fair damsels. The petty rajas and thakores look upon this place as the fairy land of the Dabhoi taluka, and often visit it for purposes of self-indulgence and dissipation. The place is famous for its timber, an active trade in which is carried on by Bunya and Mahomedan merchants. Bahadurpore is the chief emporium of the *mowra* trade, thousands of calsees of which are exported by Broach Parsee merchants to a variety of places in the Mofussil. An extensive import trade is also carried on. The chief firm of very long standing is that of Messrs. Jamsetjee Rustomjee Oomrigur and Co., who carry on an extensive agency work in grain, *mowra*, kuppas, seeds, oilseeds, &c. &c. with all parts of the chief towns of Gujerat. There is also another firm carried on under the name of Jamsetjee Padravalla and Co., which also is a good and well established house. It is much to be regretted that although the Dabhoi line is such a paying concern to the Gaekwar State, the Gaekwar State has not yet deemed it advisable to accord its sanction for telegraphic communication on the line where very large transactions in all kinds of produce are carried on. As the whole line is studded with gins and factories where these transactions take place hourly in the season, advices only by post are a drawback to trade, and merchants are thereby put to much disadvantage with those of Miyagam and Palej, who are fortunate to have both rail and telegraph at their service.

The crops, which had suffered much from excessive moisture, are further injured by locusts, which have left very little untouched, except the cotton plants, which I am happy to say, from personal observation, show a greater improvement than was anticipated. The general outturn in the Baroda districts it is believed will be not less than twelve annas in a rupee, and the quality is expected to be much better than the yield of the last two years. The Broach cotton crop is not considered from authentic respects to be more than eight annas in a rupee. The mills will be all at work by the 1st of February.

In consequence of the great damage done to the crops by locusts, the distress prevails among the poor. The town is inundated with a horde of miserable wretches who go from house to house begging for a morsel of food. Our sympathising Collector, Mr. White, has obtained the sanction of the Municipality to spend a small balance of Rs. 3,000, which they had in hand as trustees of the late Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Charitable Grain Fund towards relieving the distress. The Municipality have opened a "Poor Home," in which they have 325 inmates, who are fed twice daily under the supervision of Khan Sahib Sorabjee Pallonjee, the Secretary. Some mahajans have promised to give Rs. 2,500, but I am afraid all this aid will soon be exhausted, and therefore some help ought to be rendered by the Deccan Famine Fund Committee, as the numbers of these poor people will increase, and they will have to be supported for at least six months. Last year the Hon. Mr. Morarjee Gocaldas munificently subscribed a sum of money towards the "Poor Fund" here, and I am informed on good authority that the whole of it was not used; if so, the balance might be advantageously devoted to assisting these poor people. Mr. Morarjee might call for an account from the trustees in whose hands the sum was placed, and if there is a balance lying idle, as it is said, he might get the same placed at the disposal of the Municipality to be used in the cause of charity and humanity.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

THIS Company announce their last appearance in Bombay to-night, when the delightful Opera of "La Favorita" will be performed. It will also be the occasion of the benefit of Signora Gienolini, when we trust that she will have the gratification of witnessing a full house, and the whole Company receive an enthusiastic recognition of the great pleasure they have afforded to large numbers by the persevering efforts they have made to contribute to our delight, as well as the able manner in which they have executed so many of the popular Operas. Calcutta, we believe, awaits the advent of this Company with some impatience, the good citizens of the metropolis having had their appetites whetted by the accounts which have reached them of the extreme gratification which has been afforded to us by Signor Cagli's accomplished artistes. We bid them farewell, with fervent wishes that their great merits will meet with the heartiest appreciation in the city to which they are bound.

THE MOHURRUM.

THE Mahomedan festival called the Mohurrum comes to a close this evening, after the immersion ceremony of the *taboots* and *punjas* is performed, which takes place on the foreshore at Moody Bay, at the place called Cooly Bunder. The Deputy Commissioner of Police has granted licences for the construction of 154 *taboots* and 751 *punjas* for the present occasion. The ceremony of immersion is usually concluded by sunset. Owing to the crowds of people collecting on the route, the tramway cars on the eastern side of the Esplanade will be suspended during the greater part of this afternoon.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

1. 4-30 p.m.—PUTTING THE SHOT (16 lbs.)
2. 5 ,, 100 YARDS FLAT RACE.
3. 5-10 ,, WIDE JUMP.
4. 5-40 ,, HALF MILE FLAT RACE.
5. 6 ,, HURDLE RACE (For Sepoys) 3 Prizes Rs. 20, 10 and 5.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

6. 4-30 p.m.—THROWING THE HAMMER (16 lbs.)
7. 5 ,, WALKING RACE, 3 Miles.
8. 5-15 ,, STEEPLECHASE Three-quarters of a Mile.
9. 5-30 ,, 200 YARDS FLAT RACE (For Soldiers) 3 Prizes Rs. 35, 20 and 10.
10. 6-5 ,, QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

11. 4-30 p.m.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.
12. 5 ,, ONE MILE FLAT RACE.
13. 5-15 ,, HIGH JUMP.
14. 5-45 ,, 120 YARDS HURDLES (10 Flights.)
15. 6 ,, QUARTER MILE HANDICAP.

Nos. 1—4, 6—8, 10—14 Entrance Rs. 5.—Open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Commissioned Officers of the Army and Navy, Members of the Civil Service, and following Clubs: Byculla, Bombay, Bengal, United Service, Madras, Western India, Sind, Allahabad.

No. 5, Entrance Free—Open to N. C. O.'s and men of Native Regiments.

No. 9, Entrance Free—Open to N. C. O.'s and men of European Regiments.

No. 15, Entrance Rs. 5.—Open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only.

The Merchants' Challenge Cup for the Quarter Mile, is held by F. L. Jefferson, Esq.

The Lawyers' Challenge Cup for the Half Mile, is held by F. L. Jefferson, Esq.

The Royal Engineer Challenge Cup for the One Mile, is held by F. L. Jefferson, Esq.

The Bombay Gymkhana Challenge Cup for the 100 Yards, is held by W. Cooper, Esq.

The Bombay Gymkhana Challenge Cup for the Hurdles, is held by F. C. Macrae, Esq.

The Civilians' Gymkhana Challenge Cup for the Steeplechase—not yet competed for.

Silver Medals are presented for all events except Nos. 5, 7, and 14. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Prizes will be given for each event, provided there are 5 Starters. Purses for the N. C. O. and Soldiers' Races have been kindly promised by the Hon. L. H. Bayley. Challenge Cups and Medals will be withheld if there are not at least 3 Starters.

Entries must be made to Mr. C. Young, 34, Marine Lines, on or before the 1st February. They will be received after this date and up to the 7th idem, on payment of double entrance fee. *No entry will be accepted unless accompanied by the amount of the entrance fee and a statement of the competitors's colors.*

N. B.—The Rules of the London Athletic Club will be observed.

The above is subject to any alteration the Committee may think necessary.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE Camp at Khandalla, to which many of the Bombay Volunteers went for the Christmas and New Year holidays, has now been broken up. Colonel Sexton, Captain Forbes, Captain Wyer, Captain Tennent, Lieut. Kemp, Lieut. Dunne and a number of the men returned on Thursday, and the very few who were left came down yesterday. Drills are to be resumed at once, the usual Saturday Commanding Officer's parade having been called for this afternoon. We echo the wish of the popular Colonel, expressed in a Regimental Order published in another column, that this the first parade of the new year will be well attended, and that our Volunteers as a body will set to work again with a determination to keep up the prestige of the Corps.

A correspondent who was present at the Camp informs us that a competition was shot off at Lanowli on Tuesday, in which Sergeant Peaker and Corporal Brebner, of the Poona Company, B. R. V., came to the front with the highest and second aggregate scores respectively, and Corporal Lang and Pte. Mull, both of E. Company, were close behind. On Wednesday morning, the men paraded early in full dress and fired a *feu-de-joie* in commemoration of the Proclamation of the title of Empress of India, after which, led by the Colonel, three cheers were given for the Queen Empress, "Three times three" were also given for Col. Sexton, Major Bayley, the Adjutant, and the Officers. Col. Sexton addressed a short speech to the men before they were dismissed, in which he thanked them for their attendance and complimented them highly on their soldierly conduct while in Camp. There was a slight breach of discipline the previous night, when a few ultra-patriotic Scotchmen made the round of the barracks and insisted on rousing every weary sleeper some half hour after midnight to drink to the New Year—a proceeding which called forth many anathemas, especially from those who were anxious to rest well in order to shoot well on the morrow. After the parade, which was dismissed about half past six, an early breakfast was served, and the majority of those in Camp went by a special train, kindly provided by the G. I. P. Railway authorities, to Lanowli. During the day, there were four matches shot off, in which a few Bombay Volunteers and a great many G. I. P. R. Volunteers competed. The lion's share of the prizes fell to the B. V. R., as was the case on the previous days. In the team match, eleven teams competed, and the Poona Company of the Bombay Corps won with a score of 199. The Sholapore Company of the G. I. P. R. V. came next with 182, and the E. Company, B. R. V. occupied third place, with 176. The conditions of the match were—five men in each team, to have seven shots each at 200 and 500 yards, regulation targets,—so that the possible score was 280. The shooting was very unsatisfactory; but there was a reason for it. The markers managed apparently to smuggle some liquor into the Butts, and they must have managed also to consume it in considerable quantities. Otherwise it is difficult to account for their vagaries. On one occasion, when a team had commenced shooting at a target with a clean bull's eye, a capital glass showed there were eight bull's eyes made, though only four had been signalled and registered; in another case two bull's eyes in succession were made and were signalled as two outers, and in other instances it is stated that the reverse was the case, outers being actually made, and bull's eyes signalled. In fact, numberless mistakes were made, and they were so patent that everyone who was shooting was disgusted. Of course, in accordance with the usually salutary rule, the marking could not be disputed, but the representatives of the Poona Company B. V. R., sent their own drill sergeant into the butts to check the markers—and they won the match. In another competition, the first prize was won by Lance Corporal Freeman, E. Company, B. V. R., and in a third, Volunteer Lister, G. I. P. R. V., came to the front, with 27 at 300 yards out of a possible 28.

THE CONDUCT OF THE PATHAN SOLDIERS OF THE KURRAM FORCE.

THE Correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes from Kurram Fort, 24th Dec :—

I must now advert to another and an unpleasant subject, which hitherto I have never mentioned in my letters, but about which it is now as well to give you the true facts, as other accounts may reach your columns. On the morning of the 2nd instant, when the turning column was ascending the Spingawi Pass, General Roberts noticed that the march of the column was not so regular as was desirable. He himself was riding in rear of the Mountain Battery, who, it will be remembered, followed the 5th Goorkhas and the 29th P. N. I. He accordingly rode on passing the above corps in the order named. The battery and the 5th Goorkhas were marching regularly and closed up, but on his reaching the 29th the General found that regiment straggling a good deal. He directed Colonel Gordon to halt and form up the regiment, and while this was being done, two shots were fired in quick succession, undoubtedly from the regiment itself. The Sikh companies immediately crowded together, and there were whispers of "treason;" for the column was then within a short distant of the enemy's position, and these shots were undoubtedly fired as a signal. There can be no other motive, for up to that time the men had been marching in the most complete silence, not a sound was heard, nor was there anything to cause a sudden alarm. Moreover the men had received no orders to load, and the rifles thus discharged must have been deliberately loaded and fired. It was uncertain, then, how far or how near the column was to the enemy, neither did time permit of a close examination of the rifles of the entire regiment in order to ascertain what men had fired the shots, but the General felt he could not with safety entrust the responsible and hazardous duty of heading the column to a regiment in whose ranks such treacherous intentions were manifest, so he directed the 5th Goorkhas to lead and supported them with the front company of the Highlanders. Nor was the above the only sign that the hearts of many sepoys in the 29th were not in the work. During the whole day, a marked disinclination to advance was evinced by the Pathan companies of the regiment. The Sikh companies, generally speaking, must be acquitted of any feeling of this sort, as the list of casualties will show that they fully bore their share of the perils of the day; nearly all the killed and wounded being Sikhs. Some two or three days after the action, it came to the General's knowledge that 34 men had been absent from the evening roll-call of the regiment—which had been left on the Spingawi Plateau on the night of the 2nd December—sixteen Sikhs and eighteen Pathans, the former it was ascertained had joined the 5th P. I. under Major MacQueen, and there is every reason to believe that they lost their regiment in the course of the day, and that they adopted the best course open to them, *viz.*, to report themselves to the first regiment they came across. The case of the 18 Pathans is different: they seem to have gone down the hill in a body to the camp vacated by their regiment, and thus absolutely quitted the field of action altogether. Colonel Gordon, who commands the regiment, dismissed fourteen of these men with ignominy, reserving four of the oldest soldiers for trial by court-martial. But on this coming to the General's knowledge he cancelled the order for discharge, believing that in the first place it was hardly legal, and in the second place that the gravity of the offence, if proved, demanded a severer punishment. A Court of Enquiry, presided over by Colonel Gough, first sat, and the evidence elicited was found to be sufficient to bring to trial before a general court-martial the following men of the regiment :—

1st. Sepoys Hazrat Shah, and Mir Abbas who fired the two shots on the morning of the 2nd; tried on two charges under the 75th and 96th Articles of War, one far graver than the other, imputing *intention* of giving notice to the enemy.

2nd. Zemadar Razan Shaw who commanded one of the Pathan companies on the same occasion, and who, though fully acquainted with the facts of the case, failed to inform his commanding officer of the same until the 5th December, by which time further concealment was useless, as the names of the guilty men had come out through the medium of others.

3rd. The 18 men who absented themselves from their regiment on the night of the 2nd.

The result of the proceedings of the court-martial is as follows :—

Sepoy Hazrat Shah found guilty of the graver charge of the two, and condemned to death: Sepoy Mir Abbas of the lesser charge, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment; Zemadar Razan Shah found guilty and sentenced to seven years' transportation. The 18 men found guilty and sentenced, five of them to 14 years' transportation, and the remainder to various terms from one year's imprisonment to ten years' transportation.

The sentences passed have been confirmed, and that on Sepoy Hazrat Shah was carried out to-day in the presence of the troops. The necessity of prompt and severe measures to repress disaffection amongst the Pathan element in the native regiments, as well as to restore confidence to the other nationalities of the force, must be admitted when, in addition to the above plain statement of facts, I mention that ever since the commencement of the campaign, every regiment enlisting the Pathan element has had deserters of that class, the men generally taking away with them both rifles and ammunition. Proclamations by the Amir, and religious appeals by mullahs have also been made, calculated to stir up the prejudices of the Mahommedan element, and to persuade all followers of the Prophet that it is their bounden duty to resist any war against the Amir of Kabul. Such being the case, every thinking man concurs with the General commanding that nothing but the extreme penalty of the law should now be enforced. The success of the entire turning movement on the Peiwar Kotal position depended on secrecy, and that success, and the safety of the whole force, were considerably jeopardized by the treachery of the two men in question. The Sikh companies, as well as the officers of the 29th, have the sympathy of the entire force with them in the disgrace brought on the regiment by the unsoldierlike conduct of the Pathans. The Sikhs fought well in the first affair with the enemy on the 28th ultimo, it so happening that the Sikh companies mainly were in the front line, and it was their gallant conduct on this occasion, as well as the previous very high character of the regiment, that induced the General to assign to them the post of honour and of danger on the 1st December. The policy of enlisting Pathans, in such numbers for frontier service I do not propose to discuss now, the question will doubtless be fully gone into and considered, and probably some modification of the existing system introduced.

I send separately a copy of one of the Amir's proclamations translated by Captain Rennick. This document was found on the Peiwar Kotal, and it conclusively proves the pre-existent hostility of the Amir towards ourselves, and the preparations he had made for war. I also subjoin a copy of General Roberts' complimentary order to the 5th Goorkhas on their gallant conduct in the Manjiar Pass. Yesterday I sent you a telegram detailing what had been done at Ibrahimzai, and containing also authentic news of the Amir's flight, and Yakoob Khan's installation as Governor of Kabul. We are naturally anxious to hear what change, if any, these circumstances will cause in the conduct of the war, but the general hope expressed is that the Government will not stop short of an occupation, however temporary of Kabul itself.

THE MANJIAR PASS AFFAIR.

THE following complimentary order was issued by Major General Roberts on the 16th December :—

CAMP KURRAM, 16th December 1878.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERTS desires to place on record his appreciation of the excellent behaviour of the 5th Goorkhas when attacked in the Sapari Valley on the 13th December. The regiment was on rear guard and was charged with the protection of a long baggage column when passing through the most difficult defile the Major-General has ever seen. This duty was performed with great gallantry and steadiness, and the 5th Goorkhas have given an example to the whole column by their successful execution of one of the most trying tasks soldiers can be called upon to perform. The Major-General congratulates Major Fitzhugh and the officers 5th Goorkhas on this further proof of the high state of efficiency of the regiment.

THE AMEER'S PROCLAMATION.

CAPTAIN RENNICK'S translation of an inflammatory address issued by the Ameer's order, is sent by our (*Pioneer's*) correspondent with the Kurram force. The original was picked up in the Peiwar Kothal.

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST MERCIFUL AND COMPASSIONATE GOD.

Officers, soldiers, public servants, people and friends of Afghanistan proper! Know that men embark themselves on an undertaking with an object in view, and with the hope of accomplishing it, spend thousands in money and waste all the bodily energies that God often grants it to them, and they reap the benefit thereof. In like manner the Koran was sent to the first and most approved of Prophets. May peace and salutations be upon him as a reward for the trouble and exertions he had underaken in its cause, for turning his back on wordly possessions, for observing poverty and fast, and for undertaking the sufferings and toils of a *jehad*, as if he were partaking of the most delicious beverage, until he was exalted with the noble title of O you faithful believers! O you that repent! God has hastened to send down to you the Koran to remove your sins, and to grant you forgiveness: To God be the highest glory.

The leader of all true believers and the chosen of all Mahomedans (meaning the ruler of Afghanistan) has through years of toil and execution prepared for you all sorts of implements of war, and caused to be published many circulars of advice, replete with the verses of the Koran and commentaries, in the hope that they may prove useful when his subjects with all their hearts, lives, and inner souls may exert themselves in the interests of their ruler.

Thank God that all you officers and men are Mussulmans and full of religion.

Every Mussulman has certainly read the Koran, but has not understood its meaning owing to its being in Arabic, wherefore we expound it to you in Persian that the Imperishable Creator has in it said: The Creator of the World has bartered Paradise with the true believers for their lives and their possessions. By which is meant that the Creator receives in his Paradise all true believers who have given their lives, and their wealth in a holy war undertaken for the ways of God, and you know that the Almighty is incapable of the deception. He is also incapable of breaking a promise, for a king, who is after all human, is ashamed of himself for not keeping his word to one of his own subjects. Wherefore every Mussulman offers up thousands of prayers and asks for Paradise without knowing whether it will be granted him or not. But God has undoubtedly held out a promise to those who strive and exert themselves in a *jehad* when He has said: O faithful Believers! I will point out to you a merchant who will save you from painful torments: Wage a holy war for the ways of God and his Prophet with your property and with your lives. What could be more bountiful or more appropriate?

Let those who are rich give their wealth in this *jehad* and equip those who are neither mounted nor possess any arms or accoutrements, and when all is ready, let them give their lives in this holy cause!

You ought to know well that the leader of our faithful (Amir Shere Ali Khan) has never without a cause attacked a tribe, while a foreign nation, without the slightest provocation, has laid the hand of oppression upon our honour, and has made up its mind to invade our country and to conquer it. Should this happen, where will be the commands of God to his people and the boast and pride of the Afghans? It is also necessary that you should remember that the Amir has spared his precious person no pains, and has cheerfully undergone much labour in protecting your rights, your persons and your property, and in not tolerating foreign interference. He has also made great sacrifices of property for your sake. If it were otherwise you would say: Ruling Kings nowhere experience trouble or toil. A due sense of honour and shame ought to influence mankind at all times! When our ruler has cheerfully undertaken the protection of his subjects, after such toils and hardships it would be a thousand pities that we should be unmindful of the honour and interests of our master, and of the command of God and His Prophet, and shrink back from the worthless infidel in the hope of living a few days longer.

This decree of fate is known to all that when death overtakes one there is no escape from it, as is fully proved by the sacred verse which says—Verily, when death from God comes down upon you it does not give you much time to act.

But if your death has not come, no harm would befal you were you to charge up to the very muzzle of guns in thousands of fights, as you officers know of your own knowledge that there are some amongst you who have been up to death's very door in hundreds of fights without being touched. While when one's appointed hour has come he will die (perhaps) of fever when he actually stands.

In short, since death is pre-ordained why should we run away in war, for the creator has said in the Koran: Those amongst you who are strong in faith when the infidels close upon you in battle in greater numbers than your own, you ought not to turn your backs upon them. And he who will turn except it be for the purposes of the combat will incur the wrath of God and be committed to hell fire.

God also has made victory dependent on firmness, the limit of which is death, wherefore Mussulmans let those who have put their faith in their God and in His Prophet, not shrink from dying the death of a martyr. For God hath said: Those that are killed or die in the ways of God are forgiven. The Grace and Mercy of God be upon all of them, and again He has said:—Those that are killed in the ways of God are not dead but alive near their God. They are made to taste of joy from the bounteous desires of the Lord. Glad tidings of them will be given to those who follow them and to their progeny. They know of no fear or grief. Glad tidings will be given unto them of the bounties of the Lord for the Lord does not withhold his reward from the true believers.

Were the firmness and stubbornness to be displayed by you in the eventualities and difficulties of warfare, greater than has been set forth, so will your reward be all the greater. You will gain a great name in this world and be deserving of a thousand favours from God and his generous Prophet.

Besides, remember that the Ameer Sahib Bahadoor considers every officer and soldier like children of his own wherefore it is a duty you owe him as such that you should listen to his fatherly advice which is full of quotations from the Koran, and bear in mind that the Lord God has over and over promised you victory if you remain firm. If all Mussulmans remain firm and united victory would be their portion, but they will not gain it if they give in after two or three days' fighting, in which case God will have broken no promise.

This fact also ought to be borne in mind that the worthless infidels (the English) are now bent upon deceit and treachery and are prepared to bribe tribes of Islam with promises of giving them thousands of rupees. But truly where is there a Mussulman who would barter the laws of God against the carrion of this world? As the poet has said

> "Let not the heart of that mean one rejoice
> Who has for his faith of the world made choice."

But the most astonishing part is that the bribes of the infidels should be received because (one says) I will sell unto you my chattels, and those of my co-religionists for 10,000 or 15,000 rupees? If any of you have faith and a proper sense of honour, I have strong hopes that you will treat this kind of speculation as utterly worthless and base.

During the war in Swat and Bonair the combatants met in battle, when the Mussulmans of Swat and Bonair and other parts stood firm, and offered a stubborn resistance without the means of doing so, and the enemy notwithstanding his numerous guns and rifles was unable to carry their positions.

There is not the slightest doubt that if you, officers, soldiers, and people of Afghanistan were to act up to the teachings of the Koran you would be honoured both in this world and in the next, and would blunt the greedy teeth of the infidels with regard to invading our country.

This our admonition is necessary as they on their side are ready.

They also (meaning the English) are possessed of lives and of children, though they do not share in future rewards. They are not afraid! Why should we be? We, who are promised future rewards by God, who have to defend the honour of our religion, who if we get killed will be admitted into Paradise, and if we are spared will be honoured and exalted in this world.

It will be a matter of great regret for us were we to be deprived of all these worldly benefits and the promise of future rewards without making a stubborn resistance.

In compliance with the high commands of the most noble leader of the faithful Ameer Shere Ali Khan, Sahib Bahadoor, Ruler of Afghanistan, this address to his army was issued by his Military Secretary the lofty and exalted Kazi Abdul Kadar Khan in the month of Shawal in the year of the Hegira 1295, (corresponding to our period from the 12th October to the 11th November 1878.)

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 41st. BENGAL N. I.

COLORS were presented to the 41st Regiment, Bengal Infantry, at Morar, on the morning of 28th Decembr, by Lieutenant-General Sir H. Daly, K. C. B., Governor-General's Agent for Central India, all officers of the garrison being present.

General Sir H. Daly was received with the usual salute. The regiment then formed 3 sides of a square, and the Colors were presented in customary form, Sir H. Daly addressing the regiment, in well chosen words. After this, line was reformed, the Colors were saluted, and the regiment marched past.

Nearly all the ladies in the station graced the occasion with their presence.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A CHANCE FOR SPORTSMEN.—A Correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail* :—"There are several herds of elephants roaming about the jungle in the vicinity of Karkankotta, and they constantly cross and recross the Mysore-Manantoddy road, alarming travellers not a little. There is also a single or rogue elephant, of whom the villagers are much afraid. On the 7th December this perverse brute killed a Mussulman coolie in the employ of the Forest Department, and two days after, converted a Lingait merchant into jelly. The coolie after completing his day's work in the Matekoopa jungle, was proceeding homewards, with his son, a lad of about fourteen years of age, when the rogue rushed from behind a bamboo clump, and seized the old man, the son had a bill-hook in his hand, and pluckily faced the elephant and cut him across his trunk. The beast dropped the man, and made a dash at the boy, who managed to elude him and save himself by jumping down a deep gully. In the meantime the old man got on his legs, but before he could escape, the elephant returned, knocked him over, and trampled on him. The merchant met his fate under somewhat different circumstances; he had an engagement to supply a planter in Coorg with grain, and packing his bullocks, and accompanied by a friend, he started from his village late in the afternoon. On entering the jungle, about five miles from Antersante, they saw a herd of elephants followed at some distance by a single male. As it was getting late, they thought it advisable to halt for the night, and fastening their bullocks to the foot of large banyan tree, they ascended and made themselves as comfortable as possible among the branches. Sometime during the night the merchant descended from his perch, and on going a few yards from the tree, was seized by the rogue, who knocked him down and danced on him. Col. Michael, on his way from Mercara to Manantoddy, halted at Antersante on the 4th, and at Karkankotta on the 5th, and it was unfortunate he had not the opportunity of increasing his reputation as a sport-man by slaying the Matekoopa rogue. The jungles in the Hegadavanakote taluk abound with game, but owing to the thick growth of underwood those who devote their attention to sport are often disappointed, and spend their labour in vain. Mr. Sanderson has, however, shown, in his excellent and interesting book, that with the aid of trained trackers, an active and resolute sportsman may follow a rogue elephant with certainty of success and with comparatively little risk."

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening :—

Valse..............	De Prazer..............	Gung'l.
Overture	The Barber of Seville......	Rossini.
Selection	Sattanella..............	Balfe.
Valse..............	Germany	Keler Bela.
Quadrille	Varsity	Egville.
Galop..............	Paulinen	Faust.

THE band stand on the Esplanade, which used to be a favourite resort in the evening for the hour or two which intervene between the close of business and dinner, has not been visited by a band for some time. We are glad to hear that in future the band of the 7th Fusiliers (who have relieved the 66th Regt. at Colaba) will play there on Wednesday evenings from half past five to half past six o'clock.

HARBOUR SERVICES.—The harbour services will be held (D. V.) on board the Austrians as last week, on Sunday morning and Thursday evening next.

ICE.—Among the latest imports into Bombay may be noted with pleasure a cargo of 2,085 tons of ice, which was received on Thursday last.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.—Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., who had been enjoying the Christmas holidays at the Neilgherries, returned to Bombay on Thursday last.

MR. SHRIDHAR GUNESH JINSIWALA, M.A., has been appointed to act as Assistant Professor and to conduct the Sanscrit classes in the Free General Assembly's College.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobi Talao, was 2,828, the average daily attendance being 278.

BREACH OF SHIP DISCIPLINE.—James Stewart, a seaman of the British ship Enterprise, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of absenting himself from that ship without leave or any reasonable excuse, and was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

INQUEST AT H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were two inquests held by the Coroner yesterday at the House of Correction on view of the bodies of two prisoners, one named Hakim Jerasbhoy and the other Abdool Hussee, the former dying from consumption and the latter from dysentery.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Two Hindoos, named Pandoo Patia and Mucoond Hurree, were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector McGuire at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with selling spirituous liquors without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. They were adjudged guilty and find Rs. 20 each.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Cursetjee Pallonjee Mehta before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained an immediate summons against Dossabhoy Pallonjee Cama, charging him with cheating in respect of advances, amounting to about Rs. 6,965, obtained by the accused on 135 bales of cotton shipped to England through the firm of complainant, which cotton on its arrival in England was found to be of a greatly inferior quality than was represented by the accused. A redraft was consequently received from the corresponding firm in England amounting to Rs. 4,530-15. Later on in the day, the accused with his solicitor, Mr. Macfarlane (of Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert), appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee to answer the charge preferred against him, when the above information laid by the complainant was read to the defendant, after which the case was postponed for further hearing to the 11th instant. The defendant was held to bail in his own recognizance in a sum of Rs. 8,000 and two sureties for a similar amount.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES are held as follows: on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., and Mondays and Thursdays 7-30 p.m. at Falkland Hall, (back of Grant Road Theatre), Dean Hall, Fort (back of old Secretariat), and Mazagon, (near P. and O. Dockyard). English speaking natives are cordially invited.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE following are the reports of the Special Committees appointed by the Chamber at the annual meeting to consider the questions of the new Port Trust Bill and the advisability of revising the Tonnage Scale of the Port, which were submitted to a general meeting of the Chamber yesterday :—

THE PORT TRUST BILL.

Your Committee having carefully considered the provisions of the proposed Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 have now the honour to report upon those sections and Schedules, which, in their opinion, should be altered or amended, and upon the additions which should be made to the Bill.

Section 3, Clause [5]—Your Committee recommend that the words "loading or unloading," in the fifth line of this Clause, be omitted, as unnecessary; and that the word "or" be consequently inserted between the words "sale" and "custody" in the fourth line.

Section 15, para. 2.—Your Committee consider that the Trustees should be entitled to the fee of Rs. 30, for every Meeting attended, at which a quorum is present and business transacted, even if more Meetings than one are held in any one week. They therefore recommend that the concluding portion of this paragraph, from the word "Provided" to the end of the paragraph, be omitted.

Section 19, Clauses [2] and [3].—By Section 24 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1873, the appointment and control of all officers and servants other than those appointed by the Local Government were vested in the Board of Trustees. Under Clauses [2] and [3] of Section 19 of the new Bill, these functions are taken away from the Board, and given to the Chairman, subject only to the reservations in Section 24. Your Committee consider that it is in the highest degree inexpedient that these powers should be vested in the Chairman, and not in the Board of Trustees, the body responsible for the management of the property and affairs of the Trust. It appears to your Committee that nothing could be more calculated to impair the efficiency of the management of the Board, and so to defeat the objects of the Act, than the vesting of these powers in the Chairman instead of in the Board of Trustees; they therefore strongly recommend that Clauses [2] and [3] of Section 19 be altogether omitted, and that a Section similar to 24 in the Act of 1873, so far as it relates to the appointment, remuneration, and control, by the Board of Trustees, of the officers and servants of the Trust, other than those, if any, who may be appointed by Government, be inserted in the new Bill.

Section 21, Para. 1.—There does not seem to your Committee to be any good reason for the chief officers of the Board, named in this Section, being appointed by Government, nor can they discover any advantage likely to accrue therefrom either to Government or to the Board of Trustees. But they consider that the Board should have the privilege of appointing and controlling all their own officers, and of fixing their remuneration, and considering that the Board are vested with the unlimited control of nearly four millions of property, it is only reasonable that this privilege should be granted to them. Your Committee therefore recommend that the whole of Section 21 be omitted, and that a Section giving to the Board the power of appointing and controlling all their officers and servants, and of fixing their remuneration, be inserted in the Bill.

Should, however, Government insist on retaining some control over the appointment of the chief officers of the Board, your Committee recommend the following alterations be made in para. 1 of this Section, namely, that the last ten words of it be omitted, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—"The Board of Trustees on such remuneration as to the Board shall seem fit, provided always that all of these appointments and the remuneration attaching thereto shall be submitted to the previous sanction of Government."

Paragraph 1 of this Section would then stand thus:—"The Secretary, Engineer, Traffic Manager, and Chief Accountant to the Board, and also the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees on such remuneration as to the Board shall seem fit: Provided always that all these appointments and the remuneration attaching thereto shall be submitted to and receive the sanction of Government."

Paragraph 3 of Section 21.—The power given to the Government of granting leave of absence, &c., to the Chief Officers of the Trust should also be conferred on the Board of Trustees, and your Committee recommend that the word of the para. namely, "Government," be struck out, and the words "The Board" inserted instead. If, however, Government insist upon it, the power so conferred on the Board might be made subject to the approval of Government. In this case, the following alterations in this para. would be necessary,—the first word of the para. "Government may also" would have to be struck out, and the following words substituted:—"Subject to the approval of Government, the Board may," &c., the remainder of the para. standing as it is.

Section 22.—Your Committee recommend that for paragraph 1 of this Section, Section 23 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1873 be substituted.

By Section 23 of the Act of 1873, the Trustees were required to submit to Government a schedule of all the officers and servants of the Trust, and the salaries, fees, and allowances, assigned to them. Although Government appointed the chief officers of the Trust, the Trustees had thus an opportunity of expressing an opinion as to the offices necessary and the salaries to be allowed; and your Committee consider it desirable that this privilege should be continued under the new Bill, even if the appointment of the executive officers be retained by Government.

Section 23, Clause [1].—For the reasons already mentioned, your Committee recommend that the parenthesis in this clause, namely [other than the officers named in Section 21] be omitted.

Section 24, para. 1.—If the recommendations made under Section 19 are adopted, it will follow that this Section be entirely omitted.

Paragraph 2.—Your Committee think that this proviso properly belong to Section 22 or 23, to either of which it should be transferred.

Section 26.—Your Committee recommend that after the words "moveable property," in the fifth line of the Section, the words "and wharfage rights" be inserted. Also that the words, "but which is no longer required for the purposes of this Act," in the two last lines of this Section, be omitted.

Section 27.—Your Committee recommend that after the word "building," in the eighth line of this Section, the words "or wharfage rights" be inserted. Also that after the word "building," in the fifth last line of this Section, the same words, namely, "or wharfage rights," be inserted.

Section 28.—Your Committee recommend that after the words and figures "Bombay Port Trust Act, 1873," in the seventh line of para. 1 of this Section, the words "including all and singular the rights, powers and authorities now vested in the said Trustees," be inserted.

Section 28 transfers to the Board of Trustees the lands and other property of the present Port Trust, and Section 29 vests in the Board the benefit of the agreements for sale of the remaining foreshore properties to be acquired. Your Committee, however, consider it desirable that another Section similar to Section 8 of the Port Trust Act of 1873, and similar Schedules as therein referred to, with the necessary alterations and additions, should be inserted in the Bill, the Schedules to contain a complete statement of all the lands and other properties, as well as rights of any kind, vested in the new Board of Trustees.

Section 32.—It appears to your Committee to be important that the Board should not be bound to apply the proceeds of sales of property, and money, paid to the Board by way of compensation, in the order herein settled, but the Board should have the power of investing the same in Port Trust securities if, as may at times be likely, the same can be purchased at a discount. They therefore re-

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commend that the numerals "1st," in the 10th line of this Section, "2nd," in the 14th line, and "3rd," in the 17th line, be substituted by the letters [a]. [b]. and [c], respectively, that after the word "payable," in the 13th line, the word "or" be inserted, and that after the word "Council," in the 16th line, the word "or" be inserted. The Section, after the 9th line, would then run as follows :—

"[a]. In liquidation of the principal sum of any debt, contracted under Section 39, if the same or any portion of the same is at the time payable; or

"[b]. In liquidation of principal of any debt, at the time due to the Secretary of State for India in Council; or

"[c]. In liquidation of the securities, or any of them, issued under Section 30."

Section 34, Para. 3.—Your Committee recommend that after the word "Act," in the 9th line of this paragraph, the words "four and one-half per centum per annum" be inserted; and that the last ten words of this paragraph, namely, "the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum" be struck out and the words "such rate of interest as may be determined upon at the time" substituted.

Section 41.—Your Committee recommend that after the word "Act," in the 3rd line of this Section, the words "except those issued under the provisions of Clause 30," be inserted.

Section 44.—This Section would compel the Trustees to levy rates for carts, &c., passing over the bunders, the only limit allowed being in special cases as provided for in the last paragraph. As the Trustees have decided that such a toll is inexpedient, your Committee recommend that after the word "levied," in the 4th line of this Section, the words "on all or any of the following" be added.

The provisions in Clauses [6] and [7] of Section 8 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1873, that the two Railway Companies shall use their respective wharves for their own goods only, free of charge, do not appear in the new Bill. This object may perhaps be considered to be gained by the insertion of the words recommended in the first para. under Section 28, as those words transfer all the rights, powers, and authorities of the present Board. It seems, however, to your Committee that these provisions should be distinctly stated in the new Bill, and they therefore recommend that after the words "any wharf, dock, or pier in the possession of the Board," in the 13th and 14th lines of this Section, the following words be added :—"or of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or of the Bombay Boroda and Central India Railway Company; excepting only that the said Railway Companies should be entitled to possess and enjoy their lands and wharves for the purposes of their respective railways, but the said Companies shall not be entitled to any wharfage fees, tonnage fees, rates, rents, or dues in respect of goods landed or stored in or upon the said bunders other than those belonging to their respective Companies and in respect of all other goods, the scale of tolls, dues, rents, rates, and charges published under this Section shall be applicable."

Section 50.—This Section provides that any surplus revenue to the credit of the General Fund on the 31st of March in each year shall be applied in liquidation of the principal of any loan raised by the Board under Section 39, of the capital of any debt at the time due by the Board to the Secretary of State, or of the money due to the holders of Port Trust securities. Your Committee have a strong objection to this mode of applying surplus revenue. They consider that surplus revenue from whatever source it may be derived should be applied exclusively to dock or harbour improvements, and to the reduction of dues and rates. Section 32 lays down that the proceeds of the sales of property should be applicable to the liquidation of the capital debt and securities of the Trust, and this mode of liquidating the capital debt of the Trust appears to your Committee to be sound in principle, but they submit that surplus revenue belongs to the trade, and that the trade should derive direct and immediate benefit from the surplus in the manner now suggested, that is to say, in the provision of improved facilities for the trade or in a reduction of its burdens.

Section 72.—Your Committee recommend that after the word "of" in the third line of this para., the words "appointing and" be inserted. This Section would then run thus—

"The Board shall have the exclusive right and privilege of appointing and maintaining pilots," &c.

They also recommend that in the 16th line of this Section the word "Chairman" be struck out and the word "Board" substituted.

Section 78.—Your Committee recommend that, in the first line of this Section, the words "a Trustee or" be omitted. The Section would then run thus—

"Any person who being an officer or servant of the Board shall acquire," &c.

The punishment to which it is proposed in the Bill that a Trustee should be liable if he should acquire directly or indirectly any share or interest in any contract or employment with the Board is, by Section 168 of the Indian Penal Code, simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or a fine, or both. This is the punishment to which Government servants are liable if they engage in trade; but with the exception of the nominee Trustees and the Chairman, the Trustees are not Government servants. The elective Trustees will be merchants who devote a great deal of their time to the service of Government and of mercantile interests for a merely nominal remuneration, and it is not desirable that they should come under such a penalty. By Section 14, a Trustee becoming interested in contracts with the Board thereupon ceases to be a Trustee, and your Committee consider that disqualification is a sufficient punishment for the offence.

Section 81.—It appears to your Committee that the penalty herein enacted is provided for in Section 73, and that Section 81 should therefore be omitted.

Section 85.—The summary powers vested in the Trustees, by Section 69 of the Act of 1873, are omitted. Your Committee think that these powers should remain with the Trustees; and they suggest that Section 69 of the old Act be substituted for Section 85 of the new Bill.

THE SCHEDULES.

Not only were the lands and property which were vested in the Trustees under Section 8 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1873 described in that Section, but they were again particularized in the Schedules B., C., D., and E, attached to that Act. But in the new Bill there is no Section or Schedule which gives a complete description of all the lands and property to be vested in the new Board of Trustees. Section 28, it is true, transfers to the new Board all the land and property held by the present Trustees, and Section 29 vests in them the benefit of the agreements for sale of the remaining foreshore properties to be acquired. When the purchases of these properties are effected, certain alterations, moreover, will fall to be made in Schedule E. attached to the Act of 1873. Your Committee consider that it would be of great advantage if, as stated under Section 28, a Section similar to Section 8 of the Port Trust Act of 1873, and similar Schedules as therein referred to, with the necessary alterations and additions, were added to the new Bill, such Schedules containing a complete description of all lands and property vesting in the new Trust, and in which the amount expended on the Prince's Dock, and hereafter to be expended, should be entered.

Schedule C.—In this Schedule the purchase price of the Elphinstone Estate, namely, Rs. 1,85,91,597, is entered as the capital debt of the Board for that Estate. Your Committee desire to remind the Chamber that this sum includes an expenditure of about 70 lacs, on 70 acres of reclaimed land, for a good station for the G. I. P. Railway Company, which the Elphinstone Company ceded, free of charge, to Government in consideration of rights of reclamation conceded to the Company; and thus it appears that the trade has been charged with this sum of 70 lacs for the provision of land for the Railway Goods Station,—an Imperial work, which in any other part of India would have been charged to the Imperial revenues. In the correspondence which passed between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay in regard to the settlement of the capital debt of the Port Trust, the Government of Bombay protested against the cost of the Warree Bunder land being included in the debt, on the ground that it threw on the local trade of the Port the cost of a large Imperial Railway Station which, on every principle of equity, the trade should not be called upon to bear. The Government of India admitted the necessity of making some concessions, and, although declining to grant any remission from the purchase price of the Elphinstone Estate, on account of the Warree Bunder Goods Station, they agreed to the proposals of the Government of Bombay, and surrendered to the Trust as an equivalent, free of charge, the Apollo Bay Reclamation, and the land on the Mody Bay Reclamation to the eastward of the Frere Road. The outlay on these works to 31st March 1870 was Rs. 17,40,741, and Rs. 24,48,338, respectively; but the land at Mody Bay is still in an incomplete state, and a very small revenue has been hitherto derived from these two properties. The trade of Bombay has thus received a very poor equivalent (if indeed it can be called an equivalent) for the cost of the Railway Goods Station at Warree Bunder. The cost of reclaiming the Warree Bunder site, with interest thereon at 4 per cent. since the establishment of the Port Trust, has exceeded the cost of the land at Mody Bay, and of the Apollo Bay Reclamation, with all the revenue that has been derived therefrom, by probably not less than 30 lacs of rupees. It should be remembered that the Elphinstone Estate was purchased and the capital debt of the Port Trust settled by Government without the trade ever having been consulted on the subject. Your Committee consider that the trade is unjustly burdened with this sum of 30 lakhs, and that it is entitled to a remission to that extent from the amount entered in this Schedule as the purchase price of the Elphinstone Estate. Should Government, however, be disinclined to grant this remission, the Committee desire to urge that Government should be asked to make over to the Trust all that portion of the land for the Warree Bandar Station, coloured blue on the plan attached hereto, which the G. I. P. R. Company agreed to give back to Government, when the land at Parel was made over by Government to the Railway Company. Your Committee have the less hesitation in submitting this reasonable request when it is borne in mind that the Mazagon Land Company's property was sold by Government in 1864 for 40 lakhs of rupees, that the amount so obtained was carried to the credit of a fund called "The Special Fund," out of which the Secretariat, High Court, Public Works, Post Office, Telegraph Office, and other public buildings, which are universally regarded as chargeable to the Imperial revenue, were erected, and that the same foreshore property is now being repurchased, after having been greatly extended and improved, for about half the amount obtained for it in 1864.

Your Committee also submit that the sum of Rs. 6,02,042-10-0, being for interest unpaid on the expenditure on the properties described in Schedule C, should be struck out as it does not represent property, and the trade is not responsible for interest which accrued when it had not the management of the property.

Your Committee presume that the amount expended on the Prince's Dock, with other sums of money due and to become due in respect of that work, will be inserted in this Schedule.

OMISSIONS.

Your Committee having now submitted their views on the provisions of the Bill, and on questions which have arisen in connection therewith, desire to point out that there are several Sections in the Act of 1873 which have been omitted from the new Bill, and that the attention of Government should be called to their omission.

Sections 73 to 84, both inclusive, of the Act of 1873, which relate to the conservancy of the Port, have been omitted, and there is no provision in the new Bill empowering the Trustees to levy or deal with port dues. Probably the framer of the Bill considers that the Indian Ports Act, 1875, supersedes any local Act, and the necessity for the provisions of the Port Trust Act of 1873 being incorporated in it. It may, however, be mentioned that the powers conferred by the Indian Ports Act, 1875, are vested in the Local Government,—and even the Local Government have no power given to them by that Act to deal with the surplus revenues from the port-dues except to "invest them temporarily,"—and that this might interfere with the authority of the Trustees, unless some provision to the contrary is inserted in the new Bill.

Section 95 of the Port Trust Act of 1873, which has been omitted, should, your Committee think, be inserted in the new Bill.

With these exceptions, your Committee approve of the provisions of the Bill.

M. MOWAT, Chairman.
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 30th December 1878.

THE TONNAGE SCALE.

The Committee have now the honour to report that, in pursuance of the Resolution passed by the Chamber, in General Meeting assembled, on the 31st October last, they have examined the steam tonnage scale with reference to wheat, oil-seeds, and oil, and also a few articles of export, which are not at present included in the list, with the view of the same being added thereto; and they now proceed to submit to the Chamber the results of their examination, and the consequent alterations and additions which they recommend should be made to the present scale, premising that the Chamber's measuring box, 10 feet by 5 by 4, equal to 200 cubic feet, which had been used for the testings in 1872, was on this occasion also, adopted as the basis of measurements, and that the testings were conducted in the godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at the Carnac Bunder.

WHEAT, OIL-SEEDS, AND OIL.

Wheat.—The Committee agree that 18 cwts. should be the scale for steamers.

47 bags of 2 cwts. each were stowed in the box, but, according to the opinion of the members present, there was a good deal of bulging over the top of the box, and it was unanimously agreed that 45 bags should be accepted.

N. B.—Mr. Fachiri mentioned that the best white pissey weighed 128 to 130 killos per charge, whereas the wheat which had been tested weighed 125 to 126 killos.

Linseed.—The Committee agree that the scale should remain as at present at 16 cwts. for steamers.

48 bags of 180 lbs. were stowed, but it was unanimously agreed that an addition of 2 bags should be allowed to fill up vacant space in the box.

Teelseed.—The Committee agree that 15 cwts. should be the scale for steamers.

52 bags of 1½ cwt each were stowed, but, as there was some bulging over the top of the box, it was unanimously agreed that 2 bags should be deducted.

Rapeseed.—The Committee agree that 16 cwts. should be the scale for steamers.

44 bags of 180 lbs. were stowed, and an addition of 6 bags unanimously allowed for vacant space.

Mustard Seed.—The Committee agree that the scale should be 16 cwts. for steamers.

48 bags of 1¼ cwt. were stowed, and an addition of 5 bags unanimously allowed for vacant space.

Castor Seed.—The Committee agree that the scale should remain as at present, at 14 cwts. for steamers.

55 bags of 154 lbs. were stowed, but, as there was a good deal of bulging over the top of the box, 5 bags were deducted.

Oil in Casks.—The Committee consider that 168 gallons to the ton should be the scale for steamers.

By the terms of the Chamber's Resolution, the examination of the above mentioned articles was confined to the Steam Tonnage Scale, and the Committee have therefore abstained from considering any changes in the scale for ships.

ADDITIONS.

Bone Meal and Bone Dust.—The Committee agree that the scale for these articles should be fixed at 20 cwts. for steamers and ships.

60 bags of bone meal of 210 lbs. each were stowed, being equivalent to 22½ cwts.

Buffalo Horns in Bundles.—The Committee agree that the scale for these should be fixed at 6 cwts. for steamers and 8 cwts. for ships.

30 bundles of 1 cwt. each were stowed.

Barley.—This article was not tested, there being none obtainable; but the Committee unanimously agreed that the scale should be fixed at 16 cwts. for steamers and 20 cwts. for ships.

Salt.—This article was not tested, but, according to the custom of the Port, the scale is 28 Indian maunds of 82 2-7 lbs. to the ton, on quantity shipped, both for steamers and ships, and the Committee agree that this scale should be adopted.

The Committee, accordingly, recommend that the following alterations be made in the Chamber's tonnage scale for steamers, and that the same come into force on the 1st October 1879, namely :—

Wheat	from	16 cwts.	to 18 cwts.	to the ton.
Teelseed	,,	14 ,,	to 15 ,,	,, ,,
Rapesed	,,	14 ,,	to 16 ,,	,, ,,
Mustard Seed	,,	14 ,,	to 16 ,,	,, ,,

Oil in casks from 40 feet to the ton to 168 gallons to the ton; and that, in accordance therewith, the following alterations be made in the Rules prefixed to the Steamer Tonnage Scale, namely :—

Rule 1, that the words "and 16 cwts. dead weight to the ton;" be cancelled.

Rule 3, that this rule be cancelled and the following rule substituted, namely, "That the freight on oil be paid on the full gauge of the cask ascertained at the port of discharge."

Rule 5, that on the 1st October 1879 this rule be cancelled, and the following substituted, namely, "that these Rules, and the subjoined scale come into force for steamers on 1st October 1879."

The Committee also recommend that the following additions be made to the Chamber's Tonnage Scale for steamers and ships namely :—

	Steamers To the Ton.	Ships To the Ton.
Bone Meal... ...	20 cwts.	20 cwts.
Bone Dust... ...	20 ,,	20 ,,
Buffalo Horns in Bundles.	6 ,,	8 ,,
Barley	16 ,,	20 ,,
Salt, on quantity shipped.	28 Indian maunds of 82 2/7 lbs.	28 Indian maunds of 82 2/7 lbs.

and that these additions come into force from this date—Friday, 3rd January 1879.

M. MOWAT, Chairman.
J. GORDON, Secretary.

The following protest against the report on the Tonnage Scale was read by the Secretary :—

JOHN GORDON, Esq., Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—We the undersigned Shipowners and Agents of Shipowners beg to place in your hands this formal Protest against any re-adjustment of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Tonnage Scale. We do so on the following grounds :—

1. The existing scale is now generally known every where and is well understood both by Shippers and Shipowners as a basis for freight business.

2nd. It may not be perfectly accurate in all respects but it is sufficiently so for all practical purposes, and it is certainly the most correct of any tonnage scale in India, and therefore the last that requires alteration.

3rd. Any alterations that have been proposed are all in favour of the shippers, which may look as if the arrangement was adverse to the interests of shipowners who, as a class, are represented in the Chamber by a very small minority of members. The whole movement, therefore, may be regarded by shipowners at Home as antagonistic to their interests, a feeling which would be justified to some extent by the obviously unfair proposal to alter "the scale for oil casks from 40 C F to 168 gallons to the ton to be paid on the full gauge of the cask ascertained at the port of discharge."

4th. Whatever alterations may be made in the scale it can never be made perfectly accurate in all respects. The quality of all kinds of produce is constantly varying which involves a variation in the measurement, and that is sometimes in favour of the ship and sometimes in favour of the shipper.

5th. Any defects that may exist in the present scale are not of sufficient importance to warrant the confusion which is involved in a readjustment, and as a matter of fact such defects as do exist are well known and are always adjusted by a corresponding difference of freight.

For these reasons, therefore, we consider the proposed readjustment unnecessary, and we trust that the Chamber will not sanction any alteration in the Tonnage scale as it stands at present except in so far as to add such articles of produce as may be requisite.

If, however, the Chamber determines to carry out the proposed alterations, we feel it to be our duty to reserve to ourselves on behalf of the shipowning interests which we represent, the option of making such terms as regards a basis for measurement of cargo as we may be advised, and we will not consider ourselves bound by any new scale.—

We are, dear Sir, your obedient servants,

J. JANNI, Agent, Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent, P. & O. Co.
C. GRONDONA, Agent, Rubattino S. N. Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents for the "Anchor" and "Hall" Lines of steamers.
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 Bombay to Poona and Madras.
 Madras to Poona and Bombay.
 Shahabad to Secunderabad and back.
 Dhond to Munmar and back.
 Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
 Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
 Wudwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
 Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
 Khamgaum State Railway.
 Amraoti State Railway.
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 Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
 Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
 Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
 Nulhattee to Azimgunge and back.
 Tirhoot State Railway.
 Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
 Delhi to Lahore.
 Lahore to Mooltan and back.
 Lahore to Delhi.
 Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
 Lahore to Jhelum and back.
 Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
 Scinde State Railway.
 Delhi to Bandikui and back.
 Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
 Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
 Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
 Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Beypore.
 Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Madras.
 Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
 Tanjore to Anaikari Chatram and back.
 Madras to Porto Novo and back.
 Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
 Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
 Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
 Calcutta to Canning and back.
 Calcutta to Goalundo.
 Goalundo to Calcutta.
 Calcutta to Kooshtea and back.
 Goalundo to Chitpur and back.
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 Kurrachee to Kotree and back.
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 British India Steam Navigation Co
 Indus Steam Flotilla.
 Irrawady Flotilla.
 India General S N Company.
 River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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